### Rest, relaxation and recuperation at the hotel-cum-clinic in the Allgäu

There are three things about this spa centre near Füssen that require description and all three are innovations.

There are spa hotels and there are sanatoria, but now in Aligau, near to Füssen, there is the spa centre Hopfen they are interesting and worthy of being

First there is the house, that is to say the Kurhotel Enzensberg in Hopfen am See, secondly the idea behind this spa and thirdly the scenery, the picturesque lanscape in which it is situated.

The landscape is of course old, very old, as only an Alpine scene that dates from the ice-age can be.

The strange thing about Hopfen am See (on the Lake) is that no one is quite sure what lake it is supposed to be on! Actually the answer is the Hopfensee near Füssen in Allgau. This is the justification for calling the setting new. It is new, interesting and worth describing for anyone who has not been there.

Anyway let us not start with the setting, let us start where we really should, the *idea*. It is an idea that is every bit as unusual as it is enlightening. We tend to think of hospitals reeking of carbolic or some other kind of disinfectant and of canteen food.

Even the private wards are rarely what could be called first-class luxury. They are neither comfortable nor cosy. Even those that are in pleasant surroundings are scarcely welcoming. They are places to be avoided as far as possible, of course.

This is, needless to say, not always possible. And if a patient is in dire straits he is probably past caring whether his bed is made of steel tubing or of palisander. Some cases, the doctor will point out, am See, which aims at being something more — a hotel within a clinic, or a clinic

the way to recovery (convalescents), people who are not ill, but will fall ill if they do not watch out (preventive medicine). For these patients the metalcage beds, the phenol and the canteen food smell are not indifferent matters.

These patients are better off without the aura and aroma of the hospital ward. which could in fact be detrimental to their condition from a psychological point of view, of course. For them it is better if they make their way back to fitness in a far more congenial at-mosphere, preferably amid their loved ones. Needless to say loved ones are not as such medicine and of course there would still have to be a few doctors and nurses around.

The point of all this is that the spa centre at Hopfen am See is just such a place. It is a comfortable spa hotel with a treatment centre that contains some of the most up-to-date sophisticated medical equipment.

To put this another way, in fact in the words of those who founded it - a clinic within a hotel or a hotel in a clinic.

For a long time now the organisers of spas have realised that convalescence and refreshment are not mutually exclusive but can in fact be easily made compatible. For instance a massage can be

"Zeitung für Deutschland" ("Newspaper for Germany") is a desig-

nation that reflects both the Frankfurter Aligemeine's underlying

purpose and, more literally, its circulation - which covers West Berlin

and the whole of the Federal Republic. In addition to 140 editors and

correspondents of its own, the paper has 450 "stringers" reporting from

all over Germany and around the world. 300,000 copies are printed

daily, of which 220,000 go to subscribers. 20,000 are distributed

very refreshing, just as an untroubled evening over a glass of good wine can be not just refreshing but also therapeutic, as long as the patient is not suffering from a liver complaint of course, but then there is always a doctor on hand to keep a

As far as the spa centre is concerned the difference between recuperation and refreshment is just as negligible as that between hotel and clinic,

In practice at the Hopfen am See holidaymakers will come to refresh themselves while at the same time hoping for some therapeutic benefit from the medicinal facilities offered.

The sick will also come there to be cured hoping at the same time that the magni-ficent scenery and the unhospital-like atmosphere of the spa house will be

This brings us to the second point, the spa house. In fact there are two, connected by a 350-yard long glass enclosed promenade which in bad weather takes the place of the fresh-air cure promenade. In fine weather refreshing walks can be made across the clinic's parkland which covers over 60,000 square yards.

Both houses were designed originally as apartment buildings and now as a hotel.

They have no simple rooms available but
only apartments and flats. In the kitchen there is a well-stocked refrigerator.

There are eight different styles of apartment. Even the simplest has a bath and a toilet, entrance hall and kitchen. The fifth type has beds that can be stowed away in a corner and the most luxurious, types seven and eight, are

who matters in the Federal Republic.

the two restaurants, the bars, the rooms, the indoor swimming po gymnasium and physio-therapy roc; of which include the latest technol, Hamburg, 1 October 1970 advances in the field of medicine. Kath Year - No. 442 - By air

Construction costs were 22 r Marks of which seven million was medical equipment. This shows everything was done to give the luxurious atmosphere, almost like class hotel.

Now we come to the question of The Enzensberg spa centre has the of a private clinic and is able. payments from aid associations.

The cheapest apartment costs me 48 Marks for one person or 95 double apartment. The most expense 94 Mark single and 150 Marks do This includes full board and others ties but is without doctors' fees mit costs of medicine which are charal addition.

Compared with prices in others speak "normal" five-star hotels to good value especially if aid associate pay a contribution.

Finally the landscape. The view for Neuschwanstein and Hohenschwag three lakes, Hopfensee, Forgenser, Weiszensee, and on the horizat Allgău mountain range, two &

onion domes, cows and woodled Allgau at its best. Füssen is three mit

# fully-fledged two-room flats, with percons to large that it might be constant the same applies to the constant are far by the same applies to the constant applies to the constant the same applies to the constant applies to

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

C 20725 C

# Mid-East crisis coagulates in Jordanian inferno



bility for some time. Few recent events have come as so little of a surprise. the fifth floor is of two dates But this makes the clash between King Hussein's army and the Palestinian guerlas none the less alarming.

Violence has taken over, sweeping away the final hope of a political solution. The peaks at least and in good visibility. Great Powers may well be forced into seem to be but a stone's throw away. In the foreground there are me's account of their links with the warring and pastures, villages, hamlet it parties and other interests. Neighbouring churches with the typical South Gaz lapless onlookers. The situation has got out of hand.

The countries directly concerned Egypt, Israel, Syria, Iraq and Saudi Ambia - will realise that there can no larger be any control over the situation

In the present grave crisis, against the background of multiple provocation and confusion in the Arab world, the best that can be hoped is that the war in Jordan emains limited to that country.

One can but speculate what would have happened if the Israeli army

### IN THIS ISSUE

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27 nations exhibit latest in. machine tools at Hanover

HOME AFFAIRS

Imaginative efforts to increase this country's tourist industry

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BACK PAGE Bundestag members to get hip daily

were not on the Jordan, on the Golan teights and at the Suez Canal but the temptation for neighbouring Arab countries. hier to engage in military intervention in order to ensure the victory of one side or the other would undoubtedly be greater then it now is.

On the other hand the 1967 defeat, which cost Jordan the West Bank and

Arab Jerusalem and left it the desert emirate it used to be except for a fresh exodus of Palestinians into what was left of the country, made life for Jordan all the more difficult and further aggravated conflict with the Palestinians.

It is less a matter of political coincidence than one of historical necessity. In open warfare the army has a better chance and King Hussein may well again come out on top.

They may not be able or prepared to send in troops to fight the Jordanian army but the revolutionary socialist gov-ernments in Baghdad, Cairo and Damascus are bound at the very least to lend the Palestinians propaganda support.

In so doing they repeatedly add fuel to the fires of hatred of King Hussein and his Bedouins among Jordanian Palestinians, frustrated as they already are by partial political successes and setbacks.

Against this background of uncertainty Jordan remains, regardless of the outcome of the present conflict, highly explosive terrain unsuited for either an Arab coalition against Israel or Arab-Israeli partnership in Palestine.

At the height of the crisis President Nasser appealed together with his Libyan and Sudanese allies to both sides not to shed any more arab blood and to remember that fraticidal warfare can only be to the benefit of Israel, the common

Direct danger of extension of the conflict exists only in respect of Syria and Iraq, which has 12,000 men stationed in the north of the country.

Rivalry and divergence of interests between the Baath military regimes in Baghdad and Damascus may yet, together with fear of Israeli intervention, combine to limit support for the Palestinians to



On top of the world! (Cartoon: Flora/ DIE ZEIT).

As far as the Soviet Union is concerned the situation is more complicated. Although it has supplied both Syria and fraq with arms and must aim at gaining influence in both countries Egypt is its

As things are at the moment direct military confrontation between the two world powers in the Middle East appears unlikely. Both will be afraid of a limited onflict escalating.

The Soviet Union has albeit no immediate need to be particularly careful in respect of the United States. America has committed itself far less than its opposite number and unlike Russia does not to this day appear to have a political and strategic policy line on the Middle East,

Even so, the Soviet Union and thus Egypt would probably prefer to keep the

Jordanian civil war a local affair. So Israel can and ought to exercise restraint.

Israeli arms could not keep Ilussein in power anyway. It is extremely doubtful whether American arms could either. For the time being only Nasser's influence and Egypt's Russian backing can guarantee him a certain degree of support.

They will do so only in return for still greater dependence on Cairo, but the only alternative is anarchiy and blood-shed in Jordan and incalculable political

In what is an unfavourable situation for the United States President Nixon will, unless he intends to leave matters in Moscow's hands, have to attempt to bring American influence to bear somehow or other. But he lacks even one firm ally in Lothar Ruchl

(DIE WELT, 19 September 1970)

### More personal contacts between East and West essential

nless the Bonn-Moscow Treaty is, as Social Democratic parliamentary party chairman Herbert Wehner, put it, to be an empty shell, personal contacts will be

After decades of political isolation little is known west of the Elbe about what goes on in the Soviet Union. The reverse is also true, except for a

small privileged and educated stratum in Moscow that owes a sound picture of West German home affairs to extensive reading and acquaintance with foreign languages.

curlosity on both sides. Travel is in the

The Federal Republic Foreign Affairs Association has invited Yuri Zhukov, the Supreme Soviet's specialist on interparliamentary cooperation, to visit Bonn. He will spend ten days here and deliver a

Zhukov'is a journalist by profession, He will not be the first Soviet journalist to visit this country but certainly the first to visit Bonn in such a favourable political climate.

For years the Bundestag has shelved an invitation to send a delegation to Mos-The change in almosphere between invitation to send a delegation to Mos-Bonn and Moscow has given rise to cow. The parliamentary parties were

unable to reach agreement on whether or not to make the trip, It now looks as, though an interparty group will be visit-ing the Soviet Union in the not too distant future.

At the end of this month a parliamentary delegation will certainly be visiting Yugoslavia.

A number of Bonn parliamentarians of various parties plan shortly to set up a Federal Republic-Soviet grouping modelled on others of its kind. Not much need be expected to come of it but it is long overdue. :-

The results of a tour of the Soviet Union made by a delegation from the Association of Christian Democratic Students (RCDS) indicate that patience is needed. Despite all efforts, the delegation commented, it was unable to make official contact with either, the Komsomol or the universities.

(Suddeutsche Zeltung, 21 September 1970)

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ity, scope, and influence can be matched only at an international level.

For Subscriptions Seymour Press Brixton Road 334 London, S. W. 9 Tel. Red Post 4444 disturbed the world.

hey make use of it?

theory from the outset.

god-neighbourliness.

the Second World War.

The reason for discussing Berlin at the

great moment is that there seems to be

chance to make the city crisis-proof for

il time. All four powers see this as their

ultimate aim. This is the great hope for

West Berlin. The question is, will those

responsible seize this chance and how will

A few years ago some well-meaning people safely tucked away miles from Berlin advised the people of Berlin to

big wide world made nonsense of this

Today the broad panorama has chang-

ed, in Europe, in the Middle East and in

the Far East. World powers are attempt-

ing to get rid of the old confrontations

and to turn hostile coexistence into

It is well know that the eastern powers

me moved by their own interests to seek

more cordial relationships with the West,

for instance, difficulties with Red China,

difficulties within the East Bloc and

economic difficulties. This makes the

chances of a modus vivendi between the

political systems in East and West more

tralistic than at any time since the end of

We are a cast-iron unity," said Walter Ulbricht when his German Demo-

cratic Republic (GDR) celebrated the

twentieth year of its existence. He meant

by this to tell his international audience

that the State and party leadership in the

GDR is as solid as a rock and there are no

Today, shortly before the GDR comes

of age, Walter Ulbright could not repeat

this sentence with such great self-satis-

Following the signing of the Moscow

Treaty it is not only the dyed-in-the-wool

conservatives on this side of the Elbe who

have been experiencing unrest. There are

of opinion in the East Bloc is threatening

to throw a spanner into the well-oiled

At the celebrations for the twentieth

Universary of the GDR Leonid Brezhnev

surprisingly spoke warmly of the then

hewly formed Brandt-Scheel government.

The twelve months that have passed since

then have shown that the Soviet Union

knew how to make use of favourable

works of the GDR leadership.

signs that the change in the climate

#### **B** FOREIGN AFFAIRS

# Peking's People's Daily trounces Russians for signing Moscow Treaty

Deking waited exactly a month before publishing its first official commentary on the Bonn-Moscow treaty renouncing the use of force. Even Leonid Brezhnev's Alma Ata entreaties were ignored to begin with.

Then, on 13 September, the Peking People's Daily let loose. By signing the treaty Moscow has betraved the sovereignty of the GDR and the interests of the Soviet people, the commentary ran.

Now available verbatim in the West, the commentary was broadcast in all foreignlanguage services operated by Radio

Moscow appears to be the villain of the piece but Bonn too does not come off too well. Covert comparisons are even made - between the lines, of course between Willy Brandt and Adolf Hitler.

China-watchers are wondering how important this diatribe is. The People's Daily leader coincided with a no less strongly worded declaration by the New China news agency. The by-line was "Conunentator," a frequent pseudonym for party

A session of the IX central committee with Mao Tse-tung himself in the chair was held in August but neither the leader nor the agency declaration contained the slightest indication that the commentary was issued by the central committee. Utterances by the central committee are invariably given special treatment.

There is no overlooking the fact that New China and the People's Dally have so far been alone in talking of betrayal by the Soviet social imperialists and the Bonn militarists.

Of late the People's Daily has occasionally resorted to going it alone — probably because it is volcing the views

Generally binding directives agreed by Peking as a whole are thus as a rule also carried by the Shanghai People's Libera-tion Daily, published by Deputy Chair-man Lin Piao.

The opening of the UN General Assembly has not been the splendid

start to the twenty-fifth anniversary of

the foundation of the United Nations

It is far from certain that the dinner

Secretary-General U Thant had lioped to

hold for the world's major statesmen in

At present only the Foreign Ministers

are expected, it still being uncertain

whether President Nixon and Premier

Kosygin will definitely attend. Even so,

Walter Scheel of this country will not

He will be meeting Secretary of State

the opening session of this year's General

Mr Rogers has his work cut out worrying about how to cope with hi-jack-

Mrs Golda Meir he and the President will

be making every effort to maintain the

cease-fire in the Middle East and salvage

the peace talks and the breaking of the

cease-fire agreement Mr Gromyko prefets

He also seems to be waiting to see

and during the visit of Istaeli Premier

that had been hoped for.

October will take place.

have gone for nothing.

Silence from Shanghai may not be conclusive evidence but Premier Chou En-lai can hardly have been overjoyed by the all-out attack. It is not in keeping with his smooth and successful diplomacy over the past two years.

All that remains is the standard detective novel question: whodunit?

The accusations made in the commentary are serious. People's Daily maintains that the Soviet government not only expressly forewent the previously demanded recognition of the GDR but even went so far as tacitly to acknowledge a Federal Republic right of annexation over

Federal Chancellor Willy Brandt's letter on reunification, which the Soviet revisionists had not dared to publish, was characteristic of the Soviet attitude, the argument ran.

Moscow also yielded step by step on the West Berlin question, the commentary continued. West Berlin is situated on GDR territory and legally forms part of

Brandt made use of the Soviet revisionists "burning desire for a Balkan bargain" and blackmailed Moscow into signing by threatening to delay ratifica-

Following a Soviet undertaking to make even more substantial concessions President Heinemann and Chancellor Brandt had made provocative appearances in West Berlin about which the Soviet Union had said never a word, "Commentator" fulminated.

The Soviet Union he continued, had one on bended knees before defeated West Germany in order to gain respite in a difficult economic situation. The victorious state founded by Lenin, the winner of the Second World War, had now begged for

In Peking's view the treaty represents encouragement for West Garman militarism. The Federal Republic's armaments industry has re-established itself and the manufacture of nuclear weapons is on the cards. What is more, the Bundeswehr has become the backbone of Nato.

West German monopoly capitalism is reckoned not to have given up its plans of aggression and still to be dreaming Hitler's dreams of a German Reich, yet the Soviet Union has nonetheless has crowned this selfsame monopoly capitalism with mutual renunciation of the use of

Twenty-five years after the victory of the Soviet Union led by the great Comrade Stalin and its allies, Federal Foreign Minister Walter Scheel is now able to say that West Germany is "no longer the loser but an equal partner" and Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko even goes so far as to add that this country is a political giant too.

Peking People's Daily flatly rejects the Soviet view that under the Brandt-Scheel administration the Federal Republic has adopted more reasonable policies. Moscow also called President Kennedy a reasonable man, it comments, yet Kennedy showed his true features in the

Moscow praised the common sense of Lyndon Johnson who after the Tonkin incident went on to attack Vietnam and has also praised Richard Nixon's talk of a time for negotiations, yet Nixon has extended the Vietnam war to all Indo-China by resolving to invade Cambodia.

The Federal government in Bonn is accused of pursuing the policies of West German monopoly capitalism by subtler

Brandt himself is said to have declared that his policy is the same as that of previous governments. Chancellor Adenatter is then quoted as having said in September 1953 that his policy of liberating his fellow-countrymen in East Germany would lead to reunification.

According to Peking the Moscow treaty increases tonsion in Europe. West German monopoly capitalism has concluded and

course of events in the Jordanian and all round.

necessary and possible, particularly as past attempts have proved feeble and, when it came to the point, ineffective. The non-aligned countries' resolution at

misgivings remain.

national alliances.

A most critical report on the state of the UN drafted for President Nixon by a committee chaired by Senator Cabot Lodge recommends strengthening peace-making machinery, involvement in en-vironmental problems and international measures against narcotics traffic and hi-jacking.

new than the statement that member countries pursue their own interests in the UN and that the organisation cannot Powers are at loggerheads.

political role ramain dependent on the superpowers finding a common denominator for their interest in forestalling clashes, a solution in which the United Nations is instrumental. (Hannoversche Allgemeine, 16 September 1970)

other matters, demilitarisation of t Rhineland which Hitler revoked by cupying the Rhineland in 1936, - the Munich agreement, used a je later in 1939 by Hitler to trigger off we

broken many a treaty in the past:

- other treaties, including one with Soviet Union, all of them revoked German militarism.

comes the legitimate heir of Adolf He taking about the troubled city. All that is lacking is a reference to the This time the reason for discussing Soviet doctrine of social Fascism.

Belin is not one of the many major or Soviet doctrine of social Fascism.

Commentator seems to have his minor crises, which in the past quarter of obscured by a layer of Stalinist des: 1 century have so often shocked and his spectacles. It would be interested know whose they are. Karl Grown (Frankfurter Rundschau, 16 September)

### Red Cross president has visited Polish capital for talked

Walter Bargatzky, president of the throw in their lot with Walter Ulbricht. If country's Red cross, has retust they did so it would lead to human virtually unnoticed from a short cation of the victims of medical tests the concentration camps are not subtated for full-scale publicity.

would be negotiations.

This was madness. Ulbricht's panic fear of outside contacts and any links with the big wide world made nonsense of this

The necessary discretion is very much line with the Red Cross president approach. To this extent he is right maintain that his talks with the PE Red Cross have nothing to do with talks between the two governments.

In point of fact, though, a great d depends on a solution being reached the problems he and his Polish apposit number discussed, particularly those a lating to the unite-the-family programs

This country's Christian Democus have made their support of a test between Bonn and Warsaw dependenton an casing of exit permit formalities for Germans in the former Eastern territons. but Warsaw's hands are to a large exter tied, mainly for domestic reasons.

In this game of chess west Berlin is only Givon good will on both sides pawn, but in a decisive position. For solution is nonetheless possible. Bargan years it has been the centre of European crises, stuck between the East and the y's diplomatic statement that the Western powers. It is less than a decade climate of opinion in Warsaw in repair since tanks with their guns at the ready of a solution to the problems involved it faced each other across Checkpoint Chargood can only be interpreted at lie as the world held its breath. promising development.

(Frankfurter Aligemeine List für Doutschland, 16 September 1918,

### The German Tribunt

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in all correspondence please quals year to scription number, which appears on the empty to the right of your address.

arcumstances. Obricht was and is having a hard time of h. Granted his handicap is greater than that of other communist leaders. He is a German who is having to deal with Germans and that was always a difficult

Since the Bonn government is making a

involved in the Berlin question The 12 August Moscow treaty it Rerlin is again the word on everyone's In 1948 there was the blockade of cluded in this list of off-putting examp.

Willy Brandt, subtle and deceptive, the Second World War are once again

Berlin and ten years later Khrushchev's ultimatum to the Western powers. All these nerve-racking events were unable to break the city's back, but rather seemed to give the city new life and support it in its

Europe's security is intrically

When the Wall was erected the whole pattern of life changed in the city. Paradoxically it was the three essentials mentioned by President Kennedy, the three irrevocable rights of the Western powers, that allowed the East Bloc nations with Moscow as overlord to allow Ulbricht to throw up his Wall without risk of war.

position as a shop-window for the free

world or perhaps a lighthouse in perilous

These three essentials provided for the presence of allied troops, freedom of access to Berlin and suitable conditions for making life tolerable in the city. But they ignored any allied right to Berlin as a whole and made no mention of unrestricted travel between West and East

West Berliners were shocked at the evident destruction of four-power status on that 13 August in 1961. Nerves were frayed but this was just a passing con-

It passed off just as the feelings of being a city on the front line had disappeared during the fiftles. John F. Kennedy gave to Berlin during the Cuba crisis an excellent example of steadfastness in the face of great odds.

Since that time Berlin never suffered another severe crisis but only a series of minor worries caused by interference to the access routes and the roar of Soviet Sympathetic foreign observers were

meantime a little worried about the "ghetto situation" in the city. They started to ask whether this same West Berlin, once a centre of direct political political influence, was not gradually becoming a remote reserve of the Federal Republic which only managed to survive with the help of regular material transfusions from the "mainland".

among Berliners that their 'Magic Mountain' was being forgotten, that the status quo in central Europe was being generally accepted and that the temptation was growing to leave the unsolved problem

To prevent this is the task of the renewed four-power talks. This is how the three Western protectors see it and how the government in Bonn views it. The aim is to normalise the situation in and around Berlin, which means not only guaranteeing access routes but also allowing greater freedom in and around the city itself.

If Moscow is alming seriously for a tenable modus vivendi in Europe on the basis of status quo it will have to take Berlin into consideration.

If the German Democratic Republic and its capital, East Berlin, are to be recognised then the relationship of West Berlin to the Federal Republic must be recognised by Moscow and the GDR.

Reality is a sword with two edges. The East Bloc cannot twist the idea of status quo to its own formulae.

Moscow is well aware of this situation. It is insisting that agreements involving Bonn, Moscow, Warsaw and East Berlin form an entity. The four-power talks on Berlin belong to this complex of agreements although only the four-powers responsible for Berlin are represented at the negotiations.

On account of the four-power responsibility for Berlin in toto which still exists there can be no juridical link between the topics of renunciation of the use of force (or recognition of the GDR) and Berlin. But the political link between the Berlin question and the topic of respecting the boundaries in Eastern Europe is self-

How could it be possible to recognise the GDR without first specifying reactions to that country's claim to "sovereign" controls over all access routes to

How can the Federal Republic be expected to recognise a State whose government is constantly repeating its German Democratic Republic territory and that Berlin (without the prefix 'East') is the capital of the German Democratic Republic?

Normalisation of relations is only possible if East Berlin gults declaring West Berlin a "phenomenon"

At a later stage of East-West negotiations on Berlin it is bound to prove necessary to draw in the two German states immediately involved in the question in some form or other. This will be unavoidable since the Western powers have empowered Bonn to represent West Berlin abroad and since on the other side the Soviet Union has surrendered part of its sovereign power over Berlin to the

Legal niceties about Berlin are legion, but they can be unravelled if politicians go all out for a solution of the Berlin

As soon as the relationship of West Berlin to the Federal Republic is made clear to and by all concerned the problem of "demonstrative" presence of Federal Republic government agencies in the city will lose most of its significiance which has been exaggerated to such an extent by Moscow and East Berlin in the past.

West Berlin is not an insurmountable obstacle on the way to finding a modus vivendi with the countries of the East Bloc. It is in reality a necessary link in the chain of agreements.

Unless there is "extensive progress in the stabilisation of the status of West Berlin," to quote: Chancellor Willy Brandt, it will be impossible to reach any extensive policy for peace.

in the context of a European security conference the Soviet government has suggested closer, economic, technical scientific and cultural cooperation.

We should take Moscow's leaders at their word. Representatives of West Berlin cannot hold any objections to such a

For as long as West Berlin is isolated from its most natural source of supply it will prove impossible to achieve aims such

It has been said that the Berlin problem will not be cleared up satisfactorily until the burning questions of this century that have germinated in Berlin have been brought to a head and cleared up.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 17 Soptember 1970)

### West Berlin remains optimistic for the future

satisfactory settlement of the Berlin ques- but is not quite sure exactly what tion a prior necessity to ratification of the Moscow Treaty time is growing short. There is no doubt that it is vital to the interests of both Moscow and Bonn that this treaty should be finalised. Since the GDR is at the controls in the Berlin question and has to take part in discussions on the future of the city it is irrevocably caught up in the slipstream.

It would be wrong to accuse the GDR leadership of having no interest in détente in Europe, but the leaders in the other part of Germany are predominatly old men, long-serving officials whose political outlook was formed in the years of class struggle during the Weimar Republic.

Their experience of discussions with the Federal Republic has always involved battles with members of our old guard who have long since left the political

The Soviet Union is no longer able to conduct its German policy along exactly the lines it wants and which it thinks would be most beneficial to its interests. It has a powerful partner in the GDR and contacts in the GDR and undermine the naturally the GDR wants to have its say, position of our Republic."

concessions it can allow.

There are sure signs of this in that the date for the next meeting of ambassadors to discuss the Berlin question should have been decided and is now overdue. Originally two dates in the middle of September were announced unofficially. Now — still unofficially — these talks are planned for 30 September.

For as long as the GDR officials are Berlin, The emotions, that led many undecided Soviet ambassador Semyon politicians to utter many words that were Abrassimov cannot take his place at the negotiating table. A second indication is that more

reliable reports are filtering from Washington that US ambassador William Rush returned empty-handed.

There is a third sign, in that Neues Deutschland, the Socialist Unity Party mouthpiece, contained a whole-page essay on 9 September dealing with "certain motives behind imperialist propaganda against the GDR economy". This ended in a bitter attack on ruling circles in the Federal Republic for trying to penetrate into "so-called scientific and technical

Once again the old, old scapegoat, the Federal Republic was put in the GDR

Almost twenty years of Bonn policies directed against the GDR have left their traces and cannot be eradicated overnight. The situation is not improved when politicians in this country cry demands in the marketplace which should only be heard within the four walls of the room where negotiations are taking place, It is unseemly to bawl out another State for not allowing its citizens human easements since this is an attack on that country's

Reason is gradually prevailing in West not well thought out after the signing of the Moscow Treaty, have abated. Optimism remains. A solution will be found to the Berlin problem. It will not come quickly, it will not be easy and will not be so far-reaching as the more

optimistic people have been hoping.

Moscow too has friends in the GDR that are looking to the future. The climate of opinion in the GDR leadership as it is at present will change.

But it is still firmly rooted as can be shown by the fact that the article mentioned above was lifted from Neues Deutschland and printed one day later in Berliner Zeitung. Dieter Flizau

(Kölner Stadt-Anzelger, 15 September 1970)

to avoid commenting on the topic, staying away instead. He may arrive later together with Mr Kosygin. The Soviet Premier seems, however, to be intending to make up his mind whether or not to attend the UN anniversary celebrations on the strength of the prospects of a compromise in the Middle East that is suitable to the Soviet Union.

### UN's role as peace maker leaves much to be desired

whether his country has satisfactory counter-proposals to make to those already made by the United States on strategic arms limitation (America very

much hopes Russia will). Small wonder that Mr Nixon yet to make a firm decision also, preferring to wait and see whether a meeting promises Rogers, his American opposite number, who like Soviet Foreign Minister Gromy, ko was conspicuous by his absence from to be cordial or not.

There had been fond hopes of Middle East peace talks at the UN this autumn and the United Nations performing the role for which it was originally established.

Despite the usefulness of its function as and the achievements of its affiliated ce and forum organisations, the ineffectiveness of the UN on the Victnam war and in conflicts between, the Great Powers has reduced both the UN and its Security Council to a place for speech-making and resolutions that everyone can interpret, exploit and

ignore to their heart's content. In the Middle East a degree of US-Soviet cooperation appears to have changed the situation. The Salt talks promise to ad depth and duration to this cooperation and the Bonn-Moscow Treaty opens up the possibility of admission of both German states to the UN and with it better prospect of universality.

These hopes may yet come true but the

Sinal deserts provide no cause for smiles

The prospects of peace in the Middle East would seem to make the establishment of a more effective peace force both

Lusaka to offer the United Nations a peace force from within their own ranks seems to have come at the right time but

Conflict between non-aligned countries is no less frequent and possibly more so than among member-countries of inter-

These proposals are no more bright and function satisfactorily when the Great

On its twenty-fifth anniversary the prospects of the UN performing a major

#### **B** HOME AFFAIRS

### Government braces itself for a fierce autumn in the Bundestag

Dolitical forecasters are promising that the political climate will be heated this autumn, a consolation for the fact that the initial promise of a hot summer on the domestic policies front did not

The Bundestag session just beginning will catch up on everything that was neglected in the last lazy holiday weeks. It is hard to say whether this will prove

true. Political forecasts are always risky as politics always has more surprises mainly unpleasant ones - ready for us than we can imagine.

But it is essential to risk a glance into the political future in order to test the stability of our domestic policy.

Even though it happened some time ago now, it should not be forgetten that the governing Socialist-Liberal coalition rocked visibly a few months back. Who can guarantee that this will not happen

People forecasting a hot autumn mean that Willy Brandt and Walter Scheel could once again be as seriously endangered as they were in the critical period between Kassel and Moscow.

Meanwhile everyone can now see that the political fronts have changed. At that time the Christian Democrat and Christian Socialist (CDU/CSU) Opposition was so successful in its attacks on the governing Socialist-Liberal coalition that even some top Social Democrats and Free Democrats thought it only a matter of time before they would sink beneath the blows of their opponents.

Herbert Wehner and other Social Democrats did not make their calculations for new elections for fun. Just because

### Women join ranks to fight elections in Bavaria

Frankfurler Bundscheite

ne of the aims of the First Women's Party (EFP) formed in Mannheim last January is to to transfer a mother s effect on the family into the political sphere. The Party intends to contest elections soon to be held for the Bavarian Provincial Assembly.

The main demand of this party headed by 36-year-old housewife Gisela Gawlike is the establishment of a true partnership between men and women in politics.

The EFP believes that there should be more women in the Bundestag and in the government. It also states that one judge in two should be a woman. A similar nen teachers at sity should also be aimed at.

The party urges all women to give up their "political illiteracy", keep in touch with current affairs and take an active

Top officials in the party have said that they have received some 18,000 applications for membership. Applicants will first enter the "EFP Furtherance Society" and will not be allowed to join the party until it can be seen that their political views are not extreme.

This will prevent infiltration by Utopians or radical elements, the EFP an-

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 15 September 1970)

the collapse was prevented does not mean to say that it never threatened.

The Bonn-Moscow Treaty renouncing the use or threat of force was a godsend for Brandt and Scheel. Almost overnight the Russian summer changed the battle fortunes of the two opposition parties in

The Opposition was forced on to the defensive and during the retreat the Union ranks, formerly compact, split in

Since then the Union has had its hands full reforming ranks and developing a strategy appropriate to the irrevocable changes in the course of our foreign

But this means that since the signing of the Treaty renouncing force the government can hardly be overthrown any longer by domestic controversy over its

Of course this assertion refers solely to the domestic clash of ideologies over Ostpolitik which the Socialist-Liberal coalition has obviously won.

That does not mean to say that they

inance Minister Alex Möller misses no

opportunity to defend the government's Budget plans for 1971. The

Cabinet is continually fortifying him. He needs their aid. A rise in expenditure

of twelve per cent is bound to attract

criticism if at the same time thrift is made

might not lose everything again in practical policies. The risk on which they stand or fall are the Berlin talks which they can only influence indirectly.

To overgeneralise the situation a little. their fate and the few remaining hopes of the Opposition rest in the hands of the

When we realise this we also explain why the Opposition must aim for solidariwith the government in the Berlin question. Whether it likes it or not, it is aboard the ship of Ostpolitik launched by Brandt and cannot hope that it capsizes.

There remains domestic policy. In the elections in the Federal states of Bavaria and Hesse this November the government could once again totter.

Elections have once again become exciting, thank goodness, since the polisters failed so miserably. Forecasts must be cautious to the very last day. We shall have to wait and see whether the Free Democrats (FDP) scale the five per cent qualification hurdle in at least one of the states. They will find it easier in Hesse.

It may indeed be true that the Liberals in Bonn need not necessarily collapse if the FDP fails in the provinces. But Walter Scheel and Hans-Dietrich Genscher still have to face this.

The break with the National Liberals

..... Polyter Stady Angeles

Criticism would of course not stop if

this course were taken. But there would

probably be more hope of success. The

way the government is acting now, it is

running the danger of having to revise its

It is also accelerating the process that is

threatening to make one more point of

the government policy statement out of

If the government does not save part of

the income that is now flooding into its

coffers, it will soon be faced by the

question of whether there should be an

This does not mean higher tarriffs

increase investment.

intentions once again.

increase in taxation or not.

may show their regained confidence. 
It is also an act of despair. Every thinger now be staked on a fairly tolerable electric despair.

Whatever the case, the FDP will ten the great question mark hanging our coalition. Even if the party is par successful it will still have to [ desperately for its survival until dec of the legislative period.

The elections to the Provincial As: The 83rd German Catholic Congress blies of Bavaria and Hesse will also and was not as bad as its critics, both

The loss of an alternative to Ospet the to.

may be compensated for by she were being discussed attacks on the economic situation he may one wanted his own discussion. If materialise, and Ostpolitik will bese she lacked the vocabulary.

Counting up all the possible and to details, the forecast of a hot animal ed the necessary depth. not far off the truth.

halfway through a legislative pool Caholic leaders. Instead it should receive its just due str. But the organ the right time comes.
(STUTTGARTER ZEITE)
12 September 16

# Ministers must give priority to price stability before domestic reforms

the highest economic virtue. Of course a different economic course was expected than the one we have now. But it is the others who are to hold back. The extra tax demanded for the Developments have shown that it would first time in August was intended to curb consumption. The government believes have been better to have drafted the that it can then draw freely on lavish points of the programme more cautious-l y. With each climb down the government resources and at last drive on with

domestic reform. But this must be fought energetically. As long as quickly rising prices indicate an unhealthy overheating of the economy, all policy should be aimed at

It just won't do for the government simply to exclude itself from this, especially as the Bundesbank has not managed despite persistent efforts to keep the inflation of money and credit within bounds.

Whatever it skims off from domestic solvency immediately flows in again from abroad. When discussing how to improve the tools of economic policy after the evil experiences with this boom, the set-up at the Bundesbank will also have to be examined

But this is all in the future. We are still occupied with the boom at the moment. The negligible effectiveness of the Bunk and the slight aid from financial policy provide little lasting success, even

The 1970 Budget which at least tried to counter the economic evils lagged only a little way behind the growth of the national product. Möller promised to increase expenditure by only four per cent at the most during the first half of this year. This figure grew to ten per cent.

Another government would probably have had the same difficulty in being thrifty with its money. But that is no excuse for a team that raised high hopes with its ambitious announcements that it would meet all demands and introduce economic stability, domestic reforms and tax-cuts.

which only serve to balance tax loss incurred for example with the abolities of the investment tax or the advantage for the lower income groups planned i taxation reform. Increases of this by would not be contrary to the government loses a part of its credibility.

The government now obviously believes

opening programme.

What is meant is an increase in the in that it is better to allow rising prices than burden rate which expresses the penent to neglect the construction of univerage of the national product flowing into sities, hospitals, roads and housing and call off the fight against air and water pollution for want of funds. State coffers. Chancellor Brandt has promised that this rate will not be raised.

Meanwhile more and more people and not just those on the left wing - 12 considering higher taxes inevitable. Whi is the use of being able to afford more and more cars when the roads at the december 2. It is however forgetting that inflation is cutting the ground from under its plans. The more the demand for housing is stimulated by public building contracts, the more quickly prices will rise and a inadequate? And what is the point of being able to buy your wife a fur col person will get less value for his money. Of course the State cannot stop its when there is no university place for you building programme for this reason. But

Public building and works must given priority over private consumption as far as the economy allows. There responsible for Opposition policy are also

If the SPD and FDP want to raise tall for this purpose voters will feel that 的 have been deceived. The coalition the rise in prices first of all and then therefore seeking its salvation in credit such as education loans.

There are no objections to this principle. But the Bundesbank has primanded the government for sinount of debt it intends to incur during the next few years.

By increasing its debts and redistrib ing expenditure priorities the government may be able to last until 1973, the endel this legislative period, without increase taxes and thus save its face.

Many SPD members already view promise not to increase the tax burden rate as nothing more than an unnecessary fetter on their urge for action.

Gerhard Meyenburk (Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 11 September 197

### Problems of Third World and reform dominate Catholic Congress at Trier

the governing coalition's question where proof of action in Ostpolitik's heard at Trier was a broadly based compensate for its impotence regard the price spiral.

The mirror image is true for the commanded at Trier as a way out of the commanded at Trier as a way out of the

attacks on the economic situation he first test will be the first reading of feasions ran at a high intellectual level. 1971 Budget when Finance Ministralia dem were complaints that the ordinary Möller will be the target, if the thistian could not add his contribution

When simpler questions and specific problems were dealt with, others had the conflict which could easily be exted argument ready that the discussions lack-

Of course people should not be too But it cannot be overlooked that quick to object. And there is one more political situation at the beginning of: new Bundestag session has once and made and then withdrawn by the Critical shifted in favour of the government. Community Action Group is not true.

The government will not be land The Central Committee of German by the fact that they cannot this Catholics admittedly chose the general safety. And it is no disaster that it as abject of the Lord's Community in order not yet fear the snares of the Opposite to be spared more delicate topics. That at as it is not desirable for a coalition to it is the opinion of prominent lay

But the organisers did not bar any extension to the subject matter. It was possible to discuss the problems of the fluid World. Moral, theological and ecdistastical principles such as the indissolubility of marriage were no longer

A person can now discuss a question such as whether divorced Catholics should be allowed to remarry, without wing branded a heretic.

These developments are visibly positive but they do bring new problems in their tain. It borders on utopianism to hope for an ovveriding majority in favour of these individual moves. Ecclesiastical and degmatte barriers have to be overcome before they can be put into practice.

It cannot be overlooked that the sharp clashes will be conducted among theo-

logians and not just among lay Catholics.
The wishes of the Critical Community Trier bore some weight. Abstinence rom political statement has not been a habit of the Catholic Congress for many years now with the result that statements on Latin America and the foreign workers a this country no longer caused any

Tough resolution

A working group entitled "The Community and the World" passed a strongly-world resolution stating that the coun-ties of the Third World were becoming increasingly dependent on the economically highly developed nations.

Attacks on this situation were not one-sided. The economic systems of both East and the West were made responthe for this increasing dependence. "Ceram industrial circles" were denounced for profiteering from this situation.

The working group called upon Christkeep a critical distance towards capitalism. It also demanded broadly-based action to impress upon people the contribution of the economic systems toward the causes of social injustice throughout

It called upon those people responsible or the Church's development aid to look If the political effects of their previous

The working group lined up with the critics of the Cabora Bassa dam project.

should donate as much money to development aid as they spent on renovating and decorating their churches. The controversy over the letter sent by

The working group finally called upon the Central Committee of German Cath-olics to try and make the government the Brazilian Bishop Geraldo Sigaud to Bishop Heinrich Tenhumberg also belongs in this context. abandon its plans to support the scheme. It was heard at the Catholic Congress

Julius, Cardinal Döpfner (left) and the Bishop of Münster, Heinrich Tenhumberg,

took part in a public discussion when they attended the Catholic Congress in Trier

In this letter Bishop Helder Camara, a reformer, was accused of having a Fascist past and of working with Communists. Christi movement would intervene in Bonn against the Cabora Bassa dam. The critics at the Trier congress included several established groups who expressed their sympathy for Bishop Camara. "The Community and the World"

Bishops and spokesmen of the Central Committee said that they saw no reason to disavow the proposal made by the "Working Group for Development and

Peace" that Bishop Camara should be awarded the Nobel Prize.

A working group dealing with the political commitment of the religious community decided, after long discussion, to distribute the weight more evenly and declared Czech reformer Alexander Dubcek worthy of the Nobel Peace Prize along with Bishop Camara.

There were as many resolutions aiming at reforming the Church as there were politically coloured motions. More effective parish and community work was urgent and concrete proposals were made to improve the proclamation of the faith.

One working group said that the controversial Church tax should still be collected by the State as no one had any better system of tax collection to offer. But it demanded that the parishes should have more power to decide to what uses the tax was to be put.

After all the opinions, proposals and views had been expressed at the Catholic Congress many participants were concerned with how they could all be put into

Many people in Trier asked what had become of the resolutions passed at the turbulent Catholic Congress two years ago in Essen. Only two answers were given, both unsatisfactory. The Central Committee had passed the resolutions on to the Episcopal Congress where no results had been forthcoming and the Chairman of the Episcopal Congress, Cardinal Döpfner, Archbishop of Munich, had spoken with Pope Paul VI about the encyclical on marital practice and birth control that was violently attacked in

As to what would happen to the resoltuions made at Trier, it was stated that they would serve as subjects of discussion at the joint synod of bishops in

This synod has also given the Central Committee a plausible reason to postpone the next Catholic Congress that should take place in 1972.

To counter rumours and hopes that Catholic Congresses were antiquated and should therefore be completely abandoned, Albrecht Beckel, the President of the Central Committee, announced that preparations for the 1974 Catholic Congress had already begun. Reinhold Noll

(Handelsblatt, 15 September 1970)

Trier Congress shows Catholic The Catholic Congress held in Essen in 1968 set a new yardstick for ecclesiastical gatherings in much the same way as the 1969 Evangelical Congress in Stuttgart.

There were more elements of truth, more concern with actual life and provocations were not scotched but were treated with both seriousness and humour by both organisers and participants.

The group adopted the arguments of the

scheme's opponents and blackened the

whole project as a means of extending

that this country's branch of the Pax

working group demanded that Catholics

should be prepared to make more sacrifices to alleviate distress in the Third

World, One proposal was that parishes

This happened quite innocently. Participants had been partly prepared for this but both sides were then surprised at the results. Even though few people exorted themselves, they did eventually get to grips with the problems posed. The firm system of German Catholicism is obviously nearing its end.

Such a spontaneous confrontation could not be repeated. In theory a more mature, more objective discussion was possible, with more depth. But there were few signs that this could happen yet.

What was possible was an escalation - a shaper, more systematic and better prepared protest on the one side and a careful, overall, more or less clever defence from management, Would management be sufficiently able to stand up against opposition and integrate it into its

Throughout the world, especially in the Federal Republic, the Catholic Church is in a state of fermentation. Polarisation is becoming more pronounced. There has been no lack of conflict and controversy during the past two years. . . . .

Church in state of ferment

movement, the new parishioners' councils of various composition and of various relationship to priest and bishop.

This is true for the central stucture, the critical groups of priests or laymen and their organised opponents. It is also true for the superstructure.

Little was seen of these disputes in Trier's Episcopal Palace and perhaps just as little in the faculties. But questions of cellbacy, marital practice, hierarchical authority and many matters of doctrine, including the nature of God, are causing broad sections of the Church. Could the Church stand firm against all this? Would it try to appease?

Trier was a "small" Catholic Congress, not a "big" one. (The organisers alternate.) But even a small congress with the somewhat restricted central theme of "The Lord's Community" had no fewer than 27 working groups.

On the final Sunday believers flocked to the Congress. Many of the working groups were able to succeed because of their good preparation, their good participants and their good work.

But is that enough to advance Catholicism in the Federal Republic? At the moment it is going through a period of This is true for the foundations of the transition from a people's Church to a

diaconic Church, a Church serving the people of God and humanity.

Conflict, odious behaviour, protest, misunderstanding and attempts at mani-pulation by both sides must give way to objective discussion and Christian debate.

The old Catholic unity must give way to a new open, discriminating unity with fresh judgement and new tasks in a way that preserves the Truth. The Trier Congress is also a rehearsal

for the 1971 Ecumenical Whitsun Gathering. The Lord's Community exists where three people, or a hundred or a thousand, who are gathered together in His name. It is a place of thanksgiving, a place of thought, rethinking and repentance. It is

a place where the whole essence of the Church suffers and fights, prays and dwells in the spirit of thanksgiving and repentance when challenged by the tem-

If this happened in Trier, as fragmentarily as is common among us humans and contemporaries, there is a better chance of the ecumenical gathering succeeding. It depends more on this than the efforts of the ecumenical group.

(DEUTSCHES ALLGEMEINES SONNTAGSBLATT, 13 September 1970)



### Berlin is no loss to post-war writing

DO WRITERS NEED A NATIONAL POINT OF CONTACT?

nor more than twenty years the Germans have been living in two German states. This is certainly no desirable state of affairs but it does have the advantage of being in congruence with reality.

To a great extent it also corresponds to the picture world opinion has formed of

In these first few years of the seventies we are all basically saying goodbye to Bismarck's empire. Great things often happen quietly. Whether we are aware of it or not, the Reich of Blut und Elsen, blood and iron, is over,

We are bidding farewell to illusions, slowly breaking with views that we long cherished. At this moment of reorientation we should also consider one special problem connected with this - Berlin is no longer the capital of German lit-

I remember how painful that affected us at the time. At the beginning of the fifties we German intellectuals, regardless of political standpoint, all believed that there could not really be a vital, representative German literature without Berlin.

The dangers of a trend to provincialism were painted. We all believed that literature needed a metropolis to be significant. A glance across to France and Paris seemed to confirm this.

A look back to the role of Berlin in the twenties made this theory irrefutable. Everybody had their memories and pictures of the Prussian Academy of Arts, the Romanisches Café, the many publishing concerns, the hard years of conflict and the genius of Berlin's Jews.

Capital cities always present the right sociological conditions for a critical imagination. Important literature is always criticism - criticism of conditions in images and figures.

Today, twenty years on, this theory must be revised. We have to admit that out conjectures and fears of those times have not materialised.

At present we are experiencing in Germany the most unusual, perhaps unique situation of a literature of some standing existing even without a capital,

#### No longer the centre

For more than even twenty years Berlin has no longer been our political, social and intellectual centre and yet it cannot be said that post-war German literature has declined in importance.

This literature can of course be criticised but it could never be described as provincial. Writing today is better and more artistic than in the much glorified twenties.

Perhaps the authors at that time had more to say. They championed political programmes and theories and agitated, But the treatment of language and the art of writing is certainly at a higher level today. The loss of Berlin has not reduced literary quality.

That is a surprising and remarkable phenomenon. People should not serve up patent explanations too soon. I must also stress that I am speaking as a born Berliner who still feels part of the city in spite of living so long in the Federal Republic,

There is therefore more than surprise in my words - there is also some grief, some disappointment and a twinge of pain. After all everybody likes to remain faithful to his home town.



isolated and divided city, forced to exist under complicated and artificial conditions, is indispensible, essential and

I should like to say that Berlin is needed, that literature cannot flourish without it. But when I am honest, sober and sceptical - all good Berlin virtues . I have to admit that it can. That's the terrible thing about it.

It is difficult to discover the reasons for this. I confess that they are all unable to convince me completely. It can be said that literary life has moved to Munich, but this just is not true on closer

Post-war German literature has not been as seriously affected by the loss of Berlin as one might have thought. Our literature is respectable enough without a capital. Twenty years of post-war German literature provide enough examples

There may be a lot of artists living in Munich, or at least people who call themselves artists. But judging from the few important literary works to come from Munich in the past twenty years, there are not all that many.

Closer to the mark is the argument that the system of social communication has become so dense, perfect and complete pecause of technical developments that it does not really matter where anyone lives. Everybody is connected with everyone else. Television is one example.

But even the most perfect technology will never replace local colour, the feeling of the place, human proximity and

One thing is certain. The old concepts of the metropolis and the provinces as natural opposites are no longer valid. The view of society, reminiscent of Oswald Spengler, that the metropolis is the heart that pumps the blood and the provinces cultural backwoods eagerly and passively receiving this blood, is certainly out of date today,

Locality has become relatively unimportant in the age of technological super-organisation. The fact that a person situated in Mainz, Baden-Baden or Gütersloh has little to do with what is called the era's spiritual climate. Culture can be everywhere. It is just as likely to be in Darmstadt as Berlin.

As far as literature is concerned, it can be seen that writers need a place to live. but that need not be the capital.

Heinrich Böll cannot be unagined with

out Cologne but his wide readers. Eastern Europe and his popular succ.

Russia shows that he is depicting A feer five years of attracting ever-increasing sales it is now clear that mass-produced art has a firm place in the

Günter Grass wrote his best wole scheme of things for the art consumer. memory of his home town of Daney Up until the mid-sixtles art lovers deshis present breakthrough in British pised the mass production of works of art America shows that Danzig was his as apposed to the one and only genuine more than just one city his project but now these feelings of scorn more than just one city — it v<sub>a</sub> ariginal, but now these feelings of scorn metaphor for the whole world.

The same is true for the world.

Martin Walser. Siegfried Lenz and the workshop for graphic art has come to the volumeer writers. The true workshop for graphic art has come to the volumeer writers. The true workshop for graphic art has come to the volumeer writers. The true workshop for graphic art has come to the volumeer writers.

of the younger writers. They is mis-producing object art.
various corners of the country, then:
Looking at those workshops where an spiritual centre in Germany any may gaist watches and supervises the series it cannot be said that the work of poduction of the work he has created it authors have lost any of their important be admitted that the manufacturing

because of this.

The idea that all productive spining be congregated in a capital and that all spining because of the congregated in a capital and that spining because of the congregated in a capital and that spining because of the congregated in a capital and that spining because of the congregated in a capital and that spining because of the congregated in a capital and that spining the congregated in a capital and the congregated in a capi only result from direct frictions prices.

communication is no longer to one such workshop is that attached to wonder if it ever was true, in MAlecto Gallery in London. novelists used to flee Paris almostra Worldwide acceptance of this new kind time they wanted to write some of art-for-all and the approval given it by serious.

One thing must be conceded - who that mass produced works of art, a lost something very human and the branch of the world of arts that is right with the metropolis: literatures to up to date with the technological age, has radely character. The Gruppe 47 mg. pushed aside the original intentions when replace this for a time. The Fuz. it first began. Book Fair will once again try to sha: Series production of works of art was the wonderful illusion that literary copies for collectors who could not afford an original of a work of art. But in Germany is a public and sociable

fact as time has gone by and methods of But we all know it isn't. Writes inthe Federal Republic today live ratheran production have improved, and as the ed, spread throughout the comby they are. However I do not believe this isolation necessarily proves hard to literary production. After all 192 must always do his writing by himeli

### Much Polish literature introduced to the West via German translations

Zbigniew Herbert, Marck Hlasko, Sta-nisław Jerzy Lec, Iwaszkiewicz, Mro-zek, Tadcusz, Nowakowski, Rózewicz, Witkiewicz and Bruno Schulz are names that are in the main difficult to pronounce but they have long been known in

These Polish authors and many of their colleagues first appeared in the Western world in translations originating from the Federal Republic. Klaus Staemmler deserves special praise for his work. He has now written about this in the current issue of Monat that deals with Poland - an

Staemmler shows that the Federal Republic can be described as Polish literature's gate to the West, Between 1945 an 1965 there were 153 translations in the Federal Republic. In the corres-



Karl Dedecius

ponding period there were only 68 French translations of Polish works, sixty English and 96 Italian.

The lead is plain. A look at the famous names listed in the opening paragraph shows that there is quality as well as This pace-making has chalked up a success. After the German translation of

Wladyslaw Stanislaw Reymont's novel The Peasants it found enough favour to win the The translation figures in Eastern Europe are, not surprisingly, higher. 347 works have been translated in the German

Democratic Republic, against the Federal Republic figure of 153. But Staemmler has told us that in Bastern Europe there is a greater proportion of nineteenth century literature than in the West where translations are usually

restricted to post-war works. The first wave of translations was set off by the temporary end of the Cold War in 1956. There was a decline in the mid-sixties but Staemmler says that it now seems to have picked up again. He should know, he is one of the most eager translators of Polish works.

That is also true of the second important translator, Karl Dedecius, who, like Staemmler, is from Frankfurt, ....

Looking back over the history of Polish and German literature and its similarities. Dedectus writes, 'The Poles, with selfirony, have made up a proverb about themselves: Whatever one says about the Poles, it's true. A sadly ironic proverb could be made up for the Germans: Whatever the Germans begin, boomerangs against them."

Mistrust is common. The translators who want to counteract this are always coming across it. Dedechis continues satirically, "When the interest in the art

At present there is an exhibition of Albers' works at the Düsseldorf Kunsthalle. It gives a retrospective look at the works of this grand old artist, a German-

originally intended to produce cheap

mass-produced articles have gained ac-

in the modern art world.

This retrospective look at Albers' works

Also included are the works he created during his Bauhaus days and his most modern works, the series in red, Homage

Staemmler has registered an improvement in the relationship between the state of this state of this

And Staemmier and Dedecius his These are the Glasbilder (Glass Paintings). done most to make this supply has the reason they were left out is self-

one of the paintings on glass, created in 1925 and lent by the Städtisches Museum at Morsbroich Chateau. This is, so to speak, one representative of many such.

Albers' works of art selected a great number of the works to go on exhibition in conjunction with the artist himself at his studio in New Haven.

The others paintings are loans from the New York Museum of Modern Art as well galleries and museums.

and Hard Edge painting.

One sure proof of this was seen at the documenta IV exhibition in Kassel in 1968. The exhibition was devoted largely to these movements in modern art and accordingly Josef Albers' works were given a special gallery of their own. Quite rightly so as he must be regarded as the mentor of these schools.

The organisers of the present exhibition in Düsseldorf have taken the basic disadvantage that the exhibition rooms in the Kunsthalle are designed for large-scale heir own and Albers' advantage.

His Tribute to the Square is multiplied on one of the massive walls. His series showing variations are crowded together on a wall so that all the variations can be viewed together and the visitors' eyes can produce their own variations on the varied themes. This acts as proof of Albers' theory that nothing provides an absolute and final solution. There are, he claims, only permanent changes. Partition walls divide the room and add an extra dimension, a scenic continuation of the geometric abstractions.

This exhibition succeeds in bringing out all the many aspects of Albers' works. In the more or less concrete pictures, which were quite possibly executed between

### Mass-produced art remains too expensive for the masses

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

come to be a type of art in its own right.

It could mean that in time a new group of private collectors will spring up who turn their attention away from graphic art and concentrate far more on collecting the plastic arts.

A number of factors such as increased buying of ars multiplicata, its triumphant entry into an increasing number of galleries and mueseums and the growing number of exhibitions of private collections which are quite happy to include "conveyor-belt" art must mean that prices for the better examples will rise.

The industrial aspect of mass-produced art with everything capable of being reproduced ad infinitum has not only become a large part of modern plastic art, but has also taken a firm place in graphic art as well. For graphic art to hold its own against the ready attractions of its three-dimensional cousin it too has had to "go out among the people",

It is not merely by chance that now that series produced works have gone up

ceptance, this sphere of the art world has come to be a type of art in its own right. In people's estimation works of graphic art have broken the bounds of strictly limited printings.

> Mass-produced prints have an advantage over lithographs and etchings in that they can be reproduced time and time again without loss of quality.

> Latest developments show a rather paradoxical change in the function of series produced art. Large printings and unlimited editions are designed to break the clique of rich art-lovers who corner the market in master works, but the "socialising" of art for the masses is limited in that the prices demanded are often inflated.

> For instance prints by Hundertwasser are issued in 10,000 copies yet still fetch 300 Marks and German galleries agree to this price (The Munich Leonhard Gallery's silk-screen print of Good Morning

Cullen in Berlin placed a half-page advert in the Frankfurter Allgomeine Zeitung of the joint Wewerka-Diter Rot

work known as Maschinengraphik for collectors to cut out and send to the artists to be signed for a fee of one hundred Marks.

This was intended mainly as a publicity stunt for a Wewerka and Rot exhibition opening in mid-September in Berlin.

The slogan "art for everyone", which cannot surely apply to works that cost more than one-hundred Marks is, now as

One artdealer started off by making a loss, but managed to pull itself out of the bog by the hair by bowing to the latest accepted art convention of mass-production and found favour. It is the Heidelberg edition tangente.

Klaus Staeck, head of the Heidelberg concern, had been hard at work for five years and specialised in the sphere of political art. He managed to do good business with series of works by young artists which were put on offer at six month intervals.

There were several works by Otmar Alt, Peter Sorge, Werner Nöfer and Axel Knopp. All of their prints have an asking price of well under the hundred-Mark

Vostell, Diter Rot, Bernard Schultze, Pfaliler and Christo are in the group of artists who have "arrived" on this market.

Collectors who want to add to their collections on this market have to be quick. The more limited editions are quickly sold out. Most of the works appear in series of less than one hundred. After six months when the new series appears works remaining unsold from the previous series tend to become somewhat

About one year ago tangente produced a series that, despite its modest price, found little favour with collectors. The star piece of this collection was a zinc box covered with sulphur by Beuys, produced in an edition of two hundred. It is still available at its starting price of

Other pieces from this collection are still available at their starting price, such as the plastic gnome covered in chocolate by Rot (320 Marks), ein Atemobjekt by Woseler (290 Marks), ein Lichtobjekt by Uccker (280 Marks) and a souvening cathedral packed in plastic foil by Christo (110 Marks).

The gallery and supplier of editionised works of art based in Cologne and known as Der Spiegel has recently published a number of interesting works including a Mx Emst series on wood and a combina

tion work of six silk-screen prints and a plaster of Paris scuipture by George Segal.

The total cost of the whole edition is 5,500 Marks including the six-piece series of works 62 by 83 centimetres in size and the Sleeping Girl fragment.

Cost of the individual prints is 650 Marks and the album is available for 3,300 Marks. The sculpture (an edition of 125) costs 2,500 Marks.

This series by Segal is far more subtle and characteristic than one issued by Alecto at the beginning of 1970 with the framed plaster of Paris torso entitled Giri on a chair which, now costs 7,000 Marks.

Further offers in the Spiegel catalogue include the nine series prints by Rupprecht Geiger prefaced by Heissenbüttel (95 copies at 1,800 Marks), six series prints by Fruhtrunk (edition of 125 at 1,800 Marks), eight silk-screen sprints in a cassette by Dieter Krieg (85 copies at 1,100 Marks).

Rosenbach editions do not, as their advertisement claims, "span the whole range of the art of our times". They have tried to bridge a gap between traditionally orientated offers (Bargheer's ten etchings Klassische Stätten Italiens, edition of forty at 980 Marks each), and the mystic colour of such as Calderara (series of prints in yellow, pink and blue, edition of twenty of each, at 120 Marks each).

Christian Herchenröder (Handelsblatt, 8 September 1970)



and literature of our Eastern neighb becomes visible and fruitful as it is tool because of the realisation that one of causes of all historical mistakes is it tion, ignorance or misjudgement of seers, this is the proof of political constant a propagandist manoeuvre or something

An unquestionable argumen this follows: "The fact is that Use has for centuries been one of the of may Home Country and Sandpits). tries in the world most eager for tries tions. This interest is not a momental fashion or a means to an end, artifical fostered by deceitful motives and, we to the Square. possible, controlled by them."

be that German readers get to know of his translated from Polish more often in the same. with more interest. The supply is but

#### For many artists Josef Albers' Huldi-gang ans Quadrat (Tribute to the Square) has become a tribute to Josef Albers himself. The significance of the former Bauliaus Professor from Dessau and Berlin for Op-Art is as great as that of Marcel Duchamp for Pop-Art. He is a father-figure of the modernists md two generations of artists have learnt from him to see colours a new way. Albers' Interaction of Colour, a textbook of the psychology of colours and of "visual training", which he has dedicated to his many thousands of disciples, has become a moving force in Optical Art and

Josef Albers' works of colour and

vexation shown at Düsseldorf

American now aged 82. Albers himself has made an active contribution to the

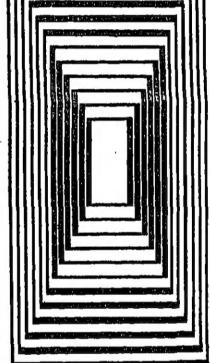
It gives art-lovers a good opportunity to ethink the important role of Josef Albers

involves two hundred and sixty paintings, gousches, drawings, sketches and line drawings, all the distinct periods in the ariat's creative life, starting with his early elloris dating from 1916, the series of linecuts and wood-cuts entitled Haus

The only omissions are a series of works executed in his Bauhaus days. Luckily the exhibition is able to include Werner Spiess, an admirer and expert of

as from Dutch and German galleries. It is a striking fact that very few of Josef Albers' works are owned by German

His pioneering work on visual concepts, which has had a profound effect on art in the twentieth century, was not recognised to any great extent in this country until recently when America saw the germination of the boom in Op-Art, kinetic art



'Introitus' by Josef Albers

1915 and 1920 we can see the beginnnings of his squares concept. He creates a picture within a picture with several painted frames surrounding the central action of the picture.

This concept becomes far more intense in Josef Albers' later works. It is designed to stimulate the way the person looking at the painting views it, in that it challenges him to see it a different way.

Albers said: "When I paint I think and see colour, first and foremost colour not as an accompanying factor to shapes and forms, but as colour in itself, in lasting, enduring inward movement, not only its interaction with the golours next to it and interdependence with surrounding colours but as aggression."

This is his colour dynamism.

This colour dynamism makes up the "structural galaxy" of his graphic art form. The determining factor in these works is the area and volume of the illusory scaffolding of lines.

Barbara Catoir (STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 9 September 1970)



Some of the sixteen new points in-

Continued from page 8

Apart from the saving of time, this

Systems of this type have already been stalled at almost fifty hospitals in the

feleral Republic, but a large number of

doctors are afraid that medical tech-

sology will gain the upper hand and are

stant to use the method.

#### MEDICINE

# Automatic analysers give doctors the key to reliable diagnosis

t was five o'clock on an October Lafternoon when a thirteen-year-old boy was admitted to the casualty ward of a Paris hospital after an epileptic fit. Hospital staff already know the young

patient with the hospital file number 12,508. He has had to be treated for these terrible fits every four or five months since he was eight.

In his case the fits can be traced to a genuine epilepsy — one that is inherited. The genetic side of this is still obscure.

A electrograph of the child's brain impulses shows that the rivthm is not completely normal. But there is no trace of the convulsion potential characteristic

of epilepsy.

Despite poor school performances the boy has an above-average intelligence

All the usual modern medicaments and courses of treatment have been used to try and free the boy of his complaint but without success.

This time the doctor on duty tries out something new on his patient. Since his last fit the hospital has been equipped with a sequential multiple analyser (SMA), extremely modern equipment that analyses automatically a person's blood and

The equipment records 25 different pathological chemical values in the composition of the blood and checks abnormalities in the number and form of blood cells and discrepancies in protein

Between one and, at most, three cubic centimetres of blood are taken from the patient as soon as possible. This quantity is enough for the quick test that gives an astonishingly informative picture of the patient's biochemistry.

The information given automatically by the analyser within half an hour in the form of a curve on a graph should shame the doctors who have been treating this patient as an epileptic for the past five years. The analyser proved that this diagnosis was lamentably wrong!

Of the twelve measurements recorded by the graph two, the calcium and phosphate contents in the blood, showed abnormalities. There was not enough calcium but too much phosphate.
This showed that the fits could never

### Demand to permit abortion after

a rape

rau Emmy Diemer-Nicolaus, a Free Democrat member of the Bundestag. has demanded a change in the existing

She says that the present situation under which abortion is allowed only when it is necessary to avoid any risk to the life or physical or mental health of the pregnant woman is not adequate.

The operation must also be allowed she demands, when the pregnancy results from a criminal act. The pregnant woman should be allowed to make her own decision in a case such as this.

Prau Dlemer-Nicolaus urged that ad-visory centres should be set up as a help for those women affected. These centres should give help involving finances, social welfare and family."

These centres should also give psychological care and make it plain to women that abortion is not a trifle, even from the medical point of view, but an operation that can have serious consequences under certain circumstances.



have been caused primarily by epilepsy but should probably be traced back to the underfunctioning of four tiny glands located in pairs on either side of the thyroid gland.

These lentil-sized glands control the organism's calcium and phosphate metabolism - a very important function. Their over-functioning can lead to complaints in bone development while their under-functioning — often inherited — is frequently linked with muscular spasms or even fatal heart spasms.

The doctors immediately treated their young patient with calcium, vitamin D and a preparation to lower the dangerously high phosphate level. The antiepileptic treatment was gradually reduced - an immediate stop was not advisable as the spasm mechanisms in the central nervous system had grown used to it in the course of time.

What had originally been thought to be epileptic fits disappeared after a few months of the new treatment, the curve on the brain impulse graph steadled to a normal level and the young patient also made excellent progress in his school

The complaint described here in such detail bears the medical name hypoparathyreoidism. Its biochemical character can easily be overlooked as it differs from that of a healthy person in two details

Many other complaints have considerably more complicated, though basically no less characteristic features with too much or too little glucose, urea, chloresterin, chloride, sodium potassium, pro-tein, phosphor, the bile pigment bilirubin,

niant mortality among the children of diabetic mothers is linked basically

with the treatment prescribed for the

mother. If the diabetic expectant mother given intensive care throughout her

pregnancy the mortality figure for the

critical week after the birth is only 5.3

expectant mother and giving doctors

intensive further training in the subject, it

is essential to set up more of these centres

to take care of the mother, especially in

appointing.

the transaminates so important for the metabolism of the liver and countless other chemical substances with extremely complicated names.

Can all these laboratory tests really be carried out within minutes on a patient who comes to a consultant or to a hospital because of some disorder or other or perhaps only for a general check-up?

Can even the most experienced doctor judge the medical importance of the thousands of possible combinations of levels that are either too high or too low?

To demand this would be comparable to looking at a complicated key and immediately stating what lock it fitted in a large town.

Indeed the graph of biochemical characteristics produced by the automatic analyser has a surprising resemblance to the teeth of a key to a modern safety

It is therefore no wonder that the "teeth" of the graph produced by the sequential multiple analyser are fed into a computer whose much fleeter electronic eye can read the information and classify it in millionths of a second.

At the recent Therapy Congress in Karisruhe doctors were able to see how equipment of this type functions. The equipment supplied by the Technicon firm was not only there for viewing doctors could also practise on themselves! It was the doctors' and not the pat-

ients' blood that ran in rich red streams in At intervals of less than a minute the

equipment sucked in the labelled blood samples. Five doctors and nurses kept watch over the machine which was carefully protected against germs by means of plexiglass.

The blood samples - separated from each other by air bubbles - ran continuously through the maze of superfine artificial tubes and at intervals tiny drops

where reagents were added.

Continuing on their way, the bland Science, today's Research Comsamples pass through spectropho munity, was founded in the Berlin State library.

Countless other measuring instrument an optical or electronic nature or placed on atomic absorption.

based on atomic absorption.

The red stylus of the measuring priorities to be taken up in a special paratus slowly and faithfully recently priorities to be taken up in a special paratus slowly and faithfully recently priorities to be taken up in a special programme that will in future include 74 biochemical composition wints of main emphasis. biochemical composition.

Technicon's SMA process is a duded reflect the scientific, technolotechnical toy but a bitter necessity, fcal, social and political problems that age when the numbering of laber, till be of decisive importance in the tests on each hospital patient do fure.

overy three years and when rising of shortage of technical staff and of refined pharmaceutic products the hyperself of the future in view of the hyperself of problems of the future in view of the hyperself of problems of the world's population. increasing number of problems for and growth in the world's population, medical care of the population and the migration from the country and medical care of the population.

In this age we have learnt three problems can only be mastered biochemical abnormalities, enzyme ciencies, pathogenic dispositions and ilar phenomena can be discovered at the same job tot a price corrected as early as possible and a stimate. stage where the patient does not a estimate. complain of any discomfort.

eives doctors the chance to keep patients An increasing number of sureur recent years has shown that many pri under constant survey. This biochemical have biochemical irregularities with monitoring at short intervals can record

knowing it and fall ill as a result.

A survey on 60,000 people undersided in the region of Varmland, System showed that only five per cent of the population were therefore the timest variations. It can continually follow the development of the biochemical measurements.

SMA does not give diagnoses but the population were therefore the timest variations. It can continually follow the development of the biochemical measurements. population were threatened by inguis method does give doctors an almost ties of this type ties of this type. But a later test, based on more farts

and conducted by the Mount & it is understandable that a new method Hospital on 2,137 voluntary, "health" will meet with opposition from d blood donors gave a figure of eight who place great store on tradition. will meet with opposition from doctors The greater the number of differi

measurements taken, the better day there is of coming across undiscound complaints. The special importance of the Si system is that it enables not only mi more thorough, technically more some

blochemistry but that it is also ten to twenty times cheaper. A general examination to measure 25 factors mentioned would cost at ke 500 Marks under normal laborate

and speedior information on a patenti

methods. The apparatus, that can also

Continued on page 9

### Diabetes centres aid pregnant women to bear healthy children

creasing contact with diabetic women three per cent among mothers with If control of the metabolism is not so who are pregnant.

intensive, the perinatal mortality rate is 69, per cent. This figure includes dead births and miscarriages that will not occur if the diabetes is carefully controlled. A child developing in the womb of a diabetic mother is threatened by a number of complications by metabolic dis-orders, the low level of blood sugar, the These figures were recently compiled by a team of doctors in Düsseldorf University's Medical Hospital and Children's Floatila and published in this Medical Weekly (Volume 95, page 1747). inadequate purification of the mother's urine and vascular damage typical of

There is often placental insufficiency, affecting the exchange of substances be-They show clearly that the treatment tween mother and child. In cases of this of diabetic expectant mothers at diabetes centres is extraordinarily successful. though not until the 38th week if

Not enough people in this country The Dusseldorf doctors' study plainly realise how necessary these centres are from the point of view of treatment. The indicated the importance of starting treatment at an early enough stage. The results of treatment of diabetic mothers majority of miscarriages occurred with patients who had not been previously. outside of these centres have been distreated in the centres. If they can be improved by training the

The malformations of the heart or skeleton occurring in 8.2 per cent of the 159 live births were mainly recorded among the children of mothers who had not been subject to intensive care.

tabortion is not a trifle, even from the dical point of view, but an operation t can have serious consequences under tain circumstances.

Because of the general increase in diabetes and the unimpaired fertility of diabetes demonstrated best what can be achieved through good (Hannoversche Presse, 2 September 1970)

the final weeks of pregnancy.

The perinatal mortality figures among the 7.1 mothers with a well controlled diabetes demonstrated best what can be achieved, by, a good metabolic control. The 1.4 per cent rate lay below the 2.5 to

The higher perinatal mortality figured 5.6 per cent for pregnant women until intensive care can be explained by a fact that their metabolism could me always be completely stabilised desp the expert treatment given.

The mortality rate of the mi themselves is astonishingly low at 0.6 pt cent — only one death among the diabetics of the 168 pregnancies treates

Insulin must be used in the tres of pregnant diabetics as the oral anilal betic drugs do no release this hormons sufficient quantities from the panerts During the pregnancy the mother need

An older patient who had already give birth to three dead children was able a bear a living child after switching insulin and intensive care.

Pregnancies are not only threatened the already diagnosed diabetes, When diabetes has not produced any sympton and has not been recognised it is just dangerous. Early diagnosis of latent distance for the state of the stat betes in pregnant women is therefor especially important.

(Frankfurter Aligemeine Zeitu für Dautschland, 9 Septembar 1974)

#### WORLD OF LEARNING

### Research Community publishes 74-point list of priorities

depressed areas and the increasing density of population in conurbations.

What are the results of the increasing depopulation of various areas? What are the critical densities of the various economic systems? What trends can be observed in the domestic migration to conur-

These are only some of the questions that concern researchers working in this branch. They will also try to improve

But can doctors today rely on their intuitive power of diagnosis and order perhaps only two or three biochemical measurements from the laboratory and

ore the other score? Both hospital doctors and general practitioners have asked this question. In Ess-

lingen for example a group of general practitioners has decided to use equipment of this type for their own and their patients' benefit. Diagnosis will be both speedier und cheaper. But the Medical Insurance Association

and the Medical Chamber have already vetoed the proposal.

Anyone returning from Karlsruhe deeply impressed can only shake his head unbelievingly at this news. Once again it is a question of selfish professional considerations and shortsightedness.

Dr Foerster, the moving power behind the Esslingen group, has spoken of Luddites and pointed to the example of Hauptmann's Weavers.

their methods and develop them further in order to come to grips with these Political, social and economic develop-

ments in Africa and Asia increase the urgency of other fields of proposed research. Material on the old civilisations in these areas must be secured.

Archaeologists, linguists, orientologists, theologians, geographers, musical ethno-logists and other specialists are to collect information on a number of expeditions and bring to safety items that would otherwise be threatened with destruction.

Other priority projects are devoted to the most relevant present-day problems of chemistry. Chemical and industrial technology from space to reactor projects are working under extreme conditions to an ever-increasing extent.

But how does material act under extreme pressures and extreme temperature? What molecular and atomic processes occur? Can it be used in the construction of high-temperature fuel

Answers to these questions often depend on the development of new apparatus and its later use within the framework of a new priority programme.

In the field of organic chemistry the synthesis of macromolecular natural materials and biological substances is gaining in practical interest.

The synthesis of insulin, or its opposite, glucagon, or the artificial production of the polynicleotide that played a role in

deciphering the genetic code are only the beginnings of a course that might lead to the development of artificial genes. A new priority programme will also deal with these problems,

It is astounding that semi-conductor electronics has only just been included in the priority research programme. Perhaps this is due to the fact that industry has always concentrated on it.

University research is now to be encouraged so that industry will in future have enough new men with an expert

Can sound waves cause fatigue? This question is important for aeroplane construction. It is already an established fact unfortunately that sound waves in the form of noise can disturb human beings and cause fatigue.

In two other programmes it is the water not air that concerns scientists. They



plan to use mathematical and analogic techniques to solve the problem of hydrological construction.

A new hydrological atlas of the Federal Republic will help solve various questions of marine and canal economy.

The priority programme will also ensure that constructors no longer have to depend on chance solutions in future but will be able to find their solutions on the basis of computerised and calculated "intuition aids".

The formation of theory and development of methods in the field of linguistics will also be made easier in future with the help of a computer and data-processing

(DIE WELT, 5 September 1970)

# Frankfurter Allgemeine

# One of the world's top ten

"Zeitung für Deutschland" ("Newspaper for Germany") is a designation that reflects both the Frankfurter Allgemeine's underlying purpose and, more literally, its circulation - which covers West Berlin and the whole of the Federal Republic. In addition to 140 editors and correspondents of its own, the paper has 450 "stringers" reporting from all over Germany and around the world. 300,000 copies are printed daily, of which 220,000 go to subscribers. 20,000 are distributed

abroad, and the balance is sold-on newsstands. Every issue is read by at least four or five persons. Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung is the paper of the businessman and the politician, and indeed of everyone who matters in the Federal Republica

For anyone wishing to penetrate the German market, the Frankfurter Allgemeine is a must. In a country of many famous newspapers its authority, scope, and influence can be matched only at an international level.

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ower Saxon Premier Alfred Kubel was Laccompanied by two Russians when he opened the Hanover machine tool fair. Several Soviet delegations visited not only this exhibition but also a number of manufacturers. Neither fact was a direct consequence of the Bonn-Moscow Treaty of 12 August,

This is a misconception, mixing cause and effect. It would be far truer to say that the Treaty of Moscow was signed because Russian industrialists were already showing this kind of interest in the Federal Republic's industry. Economic factors strongly influenced the Russians in their decision to sign.

The Soviet Union and the other countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (Comecon), the organisation which is the economic counterpart of the Warsaw Pact, have gone to great pains in the past couple of years to achieve the aims they set themselves economically speak-

They would not have been able to overcome the difficulties arising without increasing their imports from those countries which they scorn and often malign because they have a capitalistic economic

This will continue to apply in the years to come. The Soviet Union and most other Comecon countries are forced to import sections of plant for new factories from the countries of the West.

The East Bloc countries, however, refuse loans from the West in freely convertible currencies such as US dollars, pounds sterling and Marks, and prefer to deal by means of suppliers' credits which are covered by guarantees from the State government in the country of sale.

The past couple of years have shown moreover that the Federal Republic's, Eastern neighbours have been finding it difficult to pay inmediately for the machinery and plant that they have bought from the countries of the West.

They have often failed to earn sufficient foreign exchange in free currencles by their exports to the West to pay for the goods they want to buy from the

These purchases from the West may be paid for immediately or payment my be deferred, probably for several months.

# Communist Bloc countries maintain silence on plans for West-East trade

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

Trade between the German Democratic Republic and the Federal Republic may regarded as a typical example of dealings between the communist East and the free West.

Though this trade is described by the GDR as "foreign trade" it is carried out under special conditions not necessarily applying to the GDR's other trade agree-

These conditions often arouse a certain amount of jealousy among the other members of Comecon.

There is in operation a swing overdraft between the two countries which can work both ways, but which in recent times has had little significance for the Federal Republic since exports from this country including West Berlin have exceeded our imports from the German Democratic Republic regularly by several hundred million Marks every year.

The GDR on the other hand took this into account and allowed its total deficit in trading with the West to accumulate in the Federal Republic. As a result the financial liabilities to suppliers in the Federal Republic and Berlin have mounted up to around 1.3 thousand million Marks according to the Economic Affairs Ministry in Bonn.

The figure quoted by sources in industry is between 1.5 thousand million and 1.6 thousand million Marks. Of this about four hundred millton Marks is covered by the interest-free swing overdraft system.

The rest is split up into middle-ferm supplier's credit with repayment dates up to 1975 or beyond and short-term repayment schedules of between ninety days and one year. Naturally purchasers in the German Democratic Republic must pay interest on this credit.

These interest rates are between eleven

fjannsperiche Allgemeine annois

and twelve per cent on the short-term loans and thus correspond to the rates. generally charged by banks.

This spring certain anxieties arose on this score but they have since abated. In the past few months the German Democratic Republic has succeeded in raising its level of exports so much that they are now at roughly the same level as the trade in the opposite direction.

The firms taking part in the Leipzig autumn fair have generally speaking had to stop and think whether it is likely that trading with the GDR and other countries of the communist bloc will continue to increase at such a sharp rate as it has

Though the Bonn government is optimistic that this is indeed the case research institutes and experts from various companies involved are viewing the future far more cautiously.

There is no denying that the realisation has spread in socialist countries that ncreased trading with the West is directly proportional to increased sales to the

The lapse of time between recognising a fact and acting upon it is longer in countries with a planned economy than

In addition to this companies in the GDR and other communist countries are hindered in that they cannot make free decisions about investments and cannot finance their investments to any large degree by means of capital loans.

Their lot is far harder than that of companies in this country which can expand their production and alter their methods in order to fit in with conditions obtaining on the markets.

This means, as far as trade with the German Democratic Republic is concerned that the financial liabilities that have been mounting up until now will not increase any further if all is well. But this does mean that exports from the Federal Republic and West Berlin must only increase by a modest ten per cent or so and no longer by as much as twenty or

with other countries by no more than the average of its total foreign trade, so that

the west, including the

The German Democratic Republic does three-quarters of its trading with the

The Economic Affairs Ministry in Bonn is of the opinion that the German Democratic Republic is willing and able

were put off because Bast German manufacturers were not able to fulfill all their requirements.

There may be some indication at the Hanover machine tools fair about what

state German Democratic Republic is what is a machine? dustry is in since the GDR is sing Before the industrial revolutions all represented there. Supplies of material were the world the term "machine" higher this year than last.

The "people's own companies" to Western world know what they cannot now and what they will be able to an in the future. But these companies the officials who act as their spoker are very reticent about these factal figures. In addition machine tooks an important one.

The difficulties which the GDE given by the Federal government is the by the fact that the GDR is searching ways of exporting larger quantities agricultural raw materials to this comin.

Trading in agricultural raw material certainly uncommon between twoler industrial nations. Nevertheless suping machine do of agricultural produce of this man. When the make up the most exports to this country.

Hans Dieter Kin

(Hannoversche Aligemeine, 10 Septembet #

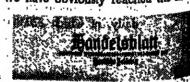
### Fewer orders placed are

a warning signal

The drop in the number of new order placed with Federal Republis is dustry in July is an unmistakeable was ing signal. It shows the beginnings of the downward grade of the economy, which has been predicted for such a long that but which has so far remained to be sea

The biggest and most significant day In incoming orders during July was in capital investment goods section. means that this country's tendency wards heavy investments, which hather the backbone of the economic books beginning to ease off. As orders from abroad for collid

investment goods have dropped by months than eleven per cent compared with the same month last year it is obvious that's the phase of the economy which we have now entered revaluation of the Mach beginning to take far greater effect.



that period where manufacturers of capital investment goods in this count could charge higher prices for their on the export markets, justifying move by pointing to rising production

Fears that the competitiveness of industry on the international mark! would be jeopardised by rising cosis and prices were not exaggerated as we can

It would be a bad mistake to overlo the significance of these facts and figure for the trade unions. They are manifely endangering the jobs of the men the represent by making exaggerated was demanded. demands.

Up till now industrialists have been the to cushion the effect of this and gain some consolation from full order books but no longer.

noday machines play a greater part than ever in our lives and are so **ENGINEERING** important and commonplace that their role could not have been predicted even

a few years back.

They are constantly in use all around us particularly since the advent of the internal combustion engine and the increased popularity of household laboursaving gadgets.

Strangely enough one question that we would find it difficult to answer precisely

tools seem to be about forty per a sisted and one German dictionary, the higher this year than last. Reales Staats-, Zeitungs und Conversatons-Lexikon defined a machine as "an selves are responsible for letting in mificial construction or instrument.

Western world know what they cannot with in war, in the theatre and on other masions is used as a means to a definite

only one aspect of industry even the can be defined as a mechanical construc-an important one. forces of nature and makes them serviceexperiencing in utilising and explain the help the country's industry has a effort.

But even this is not a totally satisfactory definition of the idea of a machine. Probably those who have stated that it is a vain pursuit to try to find a universal definition of the machine are right. It is far more useful to consider what a machine does and can be made to do than

When this is considered one type of machine immediately comes to the fore the machine tool. This is after all the mother of all other machines and without the machine tool there would be no

Not a lot has changed in one way from the early days when machinery was constructed by means of hammers, saws, water, drills and files. All these tools are all used but instead of being manipulatthe human hand they are now

The section of the se

Discover

ie best

Germany

Se foliday of your choice awaits you somewhere

Three the Alps and the sea; for bathers in biking the without, for daring mountaineers and letsurely similarly for members of the international jet set the small town romanifes, for campain and the literate, for pampered sourced and the element of pampered sourced and the element of wine, for art and opera lovers, sourced by the season of the season

Desirche Zentrale für Fremdenverleht,
Finnkhrt a. M., Besthovenstrasse 69
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see are your free chlour brochure with Alexis
the Hendre gap, Meth.

The sidileton array and many whom Block louds, person

27 nations exhibit latest in machine tools at Hanover

On the fairground in Hanover the international machine tool exhibition took place between 6 and 15 September. At this, the largest exhibition of industrial machinery and machine tools in the world 1,304 companies from 27 countries showed more than ten thousand precision tools of all kinds. The largest contingent was from the Federal Republic with 777 firms displaying their wares. Sweden came second with 102 firms represented, followed by Italy with 72, Great Britain with seventy and France who sent 68 companies. The German Democratic Republic was represented by

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

operated by the most refined machinery. In many branches of industry machine tools are the most common and most widely used machines of all, for instance in the metalworking industry.
In practically every modern well-

equipped company there are lathes, power drills, planing machines, grinding machines and milling machines, that is to say predominantly machines for cutting and working metals.

There is another category of machines, that are not to do with metal-cutting but form and shape metal pieces by pressure,

such as steamhammers and presses.

The machines of machines are the backbone of the rapidly progressing pro-cess of mechanisation and industrialisation. The status of a nation in the industrial world depends to a great extent on the skill and inventive genius of its manufacturers of machine tools.

Demands from industry for new machines to tackle a new problem of production or to speed up a production process or turn out more accurately engineered items are directed at the manufacturers of machine tools.

There are two different outcomes to this. Firstly there is, a demand for machine tool manufacturers to make an ever increasing number of highly specialis-ed machines for one particular purpose in

18.63

the stem to the residence in the stem

to all the itrestances to obtain the fluction of the control of th

one branch of industry. This involves a cut in the rationalisation of the machine tool manufacturing process since such a specialised item cannot be mass-produced. This means that the task of the machine tool manufacturer is that much more difficult than for manufacturers of other industrial goods.

Secondly the manufacturer of machine tools must be constantly up-to-date with the latest developments in most if not all sectors of industry, so that he can have as many outlets for his produce as possible.

One of the most important moves in this direction is without doubt the advent of electronics in the machine tool indust-

Machine tool production is being improved all the time. Each new machine tool trade fair shows great new developments, many of which are astonishing and

The days of the workman in the factory at his lathe or milling machine. operating his one piece of machinery alone and constantly adjusting the item being produced and having to be on hand all the time to supervise the machine tool he was operating are on the way out...

Today there are many wonders of technology that take these responsibilities away from the workman altogether and remove the human element. New machine tools do everything, including complicated measuring and even supervising them-

For this all the available relays offered by the world of electronics have to be used as well as mechanical and electrical controls.

Machines are now being produced that can be used for several different purposes and modern plant often uses a conveyor belt which takes items to be manufactured past a series of machine tools each of which performs a different job.

Already developments have gone even further than this and the latest attraction is a number of numerically controlled machine tools which perform their jobs when programmed by a magnetic record-

ing tape.
It is not only the capabilities, versatility and automation of machine tools that has made great, strides forward in recent times. The outward appearance of them has changed a great deal.

When the German poet, Helnrich Heine was weiting an England deap in the

was visiting an England deep in the industrial revolution in 1837 and was confronted by a new world dominated by machinery for the first time he wrote "This artificial conglomeration of wheels, rods, cylinders and thousands of tiny hooks, cogs and teeth moves almost in a deepest horror,"

In fact, it was not so long ago that the is lack it was not so long ago ingit including machine tool was just as fleing saw it, black and oily, baring its guis to the world, with every grinding tooth and cog exposed. As they did their work the machines seemed to be ally and almost

machines seemed to be alive and almost proud of their oily, grinding power.

There was not a trace of beauty — they seemed just infernal machines well suited to dark, Satanic mills. They were light, without refinement or subtlety, and looked even barbaric.

Even those that had been designed by someone with an eye for the sesthetic who had lamented his fate at having to produce a monatrosity, but tried to

brighten up the finished work with some stylish beading or other omamentation looked like a savage with a flower behind

How different it all is today. None of the ugly oiliness is to be seen. No longer are the interiors exposed to the world which is abominated by them. Everything is decked in finery, or at least covered in.

The various controls, regulators, levers, handles and wheels have been replaced by a control panel with brightly coloured knobs and buttons and control lights.

The operator of the modern machine tool is not a man in greasy overalls with a spanner in his hand but virtually a white-collar worker who sits at a desk-like affair, master of all he surveys. His "work-bench" looks if anything most like a piece of contemporary furniture.

It is smooth and has a rather beautiful line and is available in a sober but attractive grey or perhaps lime green!
Is it not astonishing that there should

be an attempt to make machine tools, purely functional and utilitarian objects look attractive? Of course there are rational reasons for this.

For one thing it would be senseless to build a machine that operated on precision lines with great accuracy and leave its works open to the atmosphere to collect dust and dirt and be liable to corrosion. It is only sense to cover in the works as much as possible.

In addition to this the dangers of an industrial accident are greatly diminished. And of course it is well known nowadays that an attractive place to work is beneficial to the worker and helps to boost productivity and worker-management relations.

For these three reasons it is considered worth-while making machine tools look beautiful and in addition of course it is easier to sell an item that looks good as well as working efficiently.

Perhaps there is even a deeper motivation to this trend. Is it not perhaps psychologically better for a worker to be able to consider that he is in control of the machine and not that his machine is controlling him and does not a bright, clean, smooth line help to bolster this impression?

For years machine operators have been feeling that they are the servants of their machines, feeding them, answering their every need, looking after them and having to arrange their working day to fit the whims and rhythms of the machine.

It is one of the blessings of the technological age that the machine has reverted to its true position. It is no longer in command of human lives. It now has to react to human will. And so the machine has to please its operator, which is why it is now so much more Hans Roeper

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 8 September 1970)

### Import trade fair is huge success

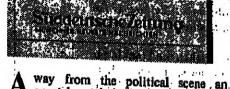
The eighth imports fair Parmer des Roytschritts (Partners in Progress) has proved its worth as a specialised trade fair according to the ADB trade fairs committee.

Next year it is expected that there will be an even larger contingency from African and Asian industrial nations. This year the leading contributor from Asia was

Japan. According to the ADB the exhibitors wore every bit as pleased by the fact that buyers came to the fair as they were by the numbers of orders that were taken. Large stores, importers and the mail-order. houses made up the bulk of the fair's

This fair is likely to prove to the retailer in future years that it is a suitable market for buying.

### East Bloc nations view EEC coolly and without enthusiasm



way from the political scene an A event has taken place that could be of great significance with regard to the repercussions of the Moscow Treaty as it affects economic policies. At a session of the UN Commission on

Trade and Development (UNCTAD) in Geneva the East Bloc countries - with the exception of Rumania — severely attacked the European Economic Community (EEC). They claim to see discriminating action against third party countries in certain decisions taken by the BEC, and are critical of the Common Market agricultural policy in particular.

They are deeply concerned that the extension of the Community to include Great Britain; and the other applicant countries will only add weight to those tendencies which they consider dangerous and undestrable. The disinclination of Eastern Bloc countries towards the EEC has not been

shown so openly so often in recent times, but it never disappeared entirely. Even at the signing of the Moscow Treaty it was noticeable that there was

never any mention of the East Bloc and the EBC burying the hatchet. The ques-tion of extending the Six to ten member countries has always been a thorn in the flesh of the Russians.

Great Britain, by her entry, would be strengthening the position of the Federal Republic in the Common Market, the Russians claimed. This was despite the fact that other countries considered Britain's

The East Bloc nations, it seems, could not think up a better pretext for gibing. Now that the Treaty of Moscow has been signed it seems likely that the Federal Republic, a smalle attitude and tactics of the East Bloc will GDR's total foreign trade. change, but the Common Market must be

The French will be the first to get a Franco-Soviet "Grand Commission" hich deals with bilateral cooperation.

is itself a member of the EEC. At the moment it would seem to be a European pulse on which the Soviet negotiators can

entry into the EEC would act as a counterweight against the position of

prepared to remain under fire from those

taste of this at the Paris meeting of the which deals with bilateral cooperation. to keep pace with imports by exporting France is again contemed about its as much. Experts from industry in this relationship with Great Britain, it is no country doubt this.

(Suddeutsche Zelfung, 8 September 1970)

even thirty per cent.

The GDR must also increase its trade We have obviously reached the end

its share of trade with individual countries and groups of countries remains at the same ratio. This simifies that if trade with the other East Bloc countries were to increase

by more than this average there would only, remain for the other industrial Federal Republic, a smaller share of the

other nations of the Communist Bloc.

(Handeliblatt, 3 September 19?

The layman cannot even begin to

imagine the extent of its fallout - its

nological development as a whole. It is

tronic data processing but also for many

additions to the motor car, the washing

machine and maybe even for the new

synthetic material in the children's room.

though by no means all question marks have been erased. The Federal govern-

ment's annual report for 1968/69 was the

first to contain an outline of projected

It provided for expenditure by the end

of 1974 of roughly 11,670 million Marks on the aerospace industry: 9,160 million on military developments, 1,530 million

on space research and 980 million on civil

aviation research and development.

expenditure for 1970 to 1975.

The situation is now more stable.

indirectly responsible not only for elec-

by-products for the economy and tech-

#### AVIATION

# Millions poured into aircraft design

AVIATION INDUSTRY MUST STAND ON ITS OWN FEET

I n days gone by names such as Junkers, Dornier, Messerschmitt and Heinkel were world-famous, symbols of the splendour and pioneer spirit of the German aircraft industry.

Even when the abbreviations Ju, Do, Me and He came to sound more foreboding - during the war - there could still be little doubt about the leading position occupied by German sero en-

From the end of the war until the early sixties a number of firms bearing these once-famous names continued to lead a dwarf vegetable existence, kept alive only by government grants.

Obstinate dwarfs they were too, basking in their former splendour and agreeing only after government pressure to set about merging into larger units and adapting financially and technologically to an age long since characterised by the gigantic features of the American and Soviet aerospace industries.

The key factor in the aviation industry in this country since the war has been its of vital concern for all modern industrial almost total dependence on Defence countries.

Ministry contracts. In view of the starting point in 1945 this was, perhaps, inevit-

By threatening financial consequences

On the one hand protection from foreign competition was the death of any kind of commercial outlook, on the other sudden changes in military requirements caused order book gaps that just could

As recently as three years ago the entire industry was plagued by rumours of mass dismissals. And as manufactures under licence, sub-contracts and components were the industry's bread and butter the initial prospects of independent development and comprehensive independent production programmes were severely

These problems by no means only

are due mainly to additions to existing routes. In 1969 the number of flight

As soon as more jumbos arrive at Rhine-Main the 663 self-propolled vehic-

les, 1,921 trailers and airport equipment worth a total of 34.5 million Marks as of

I August 1970 will be fully occupied in

In summer 1971 TWA fly a Boeing 747

to Frankfurt, Lufthansa inaugurate a

Jumbo run to Tokyo and Condor fly

Jumbo to Majorca. Starting this winter

Lufthansa run a daily flight to Hamburg to give the North German port a Jumbo

Board director Erich Becker dealt in

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 2 September 1970)

Hotel rooms booked

by computer

E xpress Reservations Space Bank, an American Express subsidiary that has

just opened in Frankfurt, expects elec-

tronic worldwide reservation of hotel

At present 55 hotels in this country and 2,250 all over the world are linked to

(DIE WELT, 8 September 1970)

the system. A further fifty in this country

will join them in the coming months.

accommodation to catch on fast.

detail with the new Western terminal.

is that 725 million will be needed.

servicing the customers.

link with New York.

### Frankfurt listed high on world's busiest airports

### Neue Presse

ollowing the annual general meeting of the holding company that operates Frankfurt's Rhine-Main airport an enormous package of new plans, old figures, current and forthcoming projects and a variety of reports was made available to

As soon as mo the press. The company reported on what happened in 1969, what has been going on in 1970 and what can be expected to happen in the next few years.

Airport director Dr Kurt Ivan Laun began by analyzing traffic statistics and announcing that last year's eight millionplus passengers put Frankfurt ahead of Tokyo and Detroit among the fifteen busiest commercial airports in the world.

He expected the 1970 figures to be between 9.2 and 9.4 million, or a further increase of fifteen to seventeen per cent.

Airport director Rudolf Lange dispelled misgivings that Frankfurt might as a result of the proliferation of intercontinental connections forfeit its position as the hub of domestic traffic, particularly now that Lufthansa plan to centre many domestic flights on Hanover.

"Despite rumours to the contrary," he commented, "we have enough space for additional domestic connecting flights at Luithansa have no intention of cutting down on their connecting services to and from Frankfurt.

The largest present contributor to the growth in traffic is foreign traffic, in particular IT packages. Frankfurt is also gaining added importance as a catchment basin for international ad hoc charter traffic and US military charter flights, which between them accounted for roughly 1.3 million passengers during the year under review, putting Frankfurt ahead of Palma de Majorca, Gatwick and Copenhagen.

it is hoped that travel and tourist agencies The exchanges of new flight rights with the United States has become more will soon follow suit. infrequent but changes in the timetable

the government was, of course, able to Insist on a minimum of mergers but the disadvantages outweighed the advantages.

not be filled elsewhere.

affected the people immediately concerned. The progress of the acrospace industry, a progress indicator par excellence, is

financially promising projects and so become less dependent on public money. Optimistic forecasts are made regarding the number of people employed in the aerospace industry (at present 50,000 in this country as opposed to twice as many in France, three times as many in Britain and roughly 1,300,000 in the United

By the end of this five-year period production figures are to be far more substantial than beforehand, partly as a result of the initial run of short-haul VEF 614s, a largely German development, but mainly due to the Franco-Federal Republic A 300 B airbus, which as far as movements increased by six per cent to 177,000, 81 per cent of which were regular flights.
Herr Lange made a more easily apprecithe industry in this country is concerned has meant the breakthrough to civilian able point when mentioning the time it takes to clean out a Jumbo jet. More than production and international standards. 360 ashtrays alone take 45 to fifty minutes. Ten cleaning operatives manage

The large proportion of government expenditure destined for military use is alas in line with comparable figures for other countries. It includes items that civil aviation would list as servicing and

What is more, plans for the multi-combat aircraft (MRCA) have provide certain spin-off for the development of commercial short- or vertical takeon - a by-product by which the planner great store. An industry that has been respond

for pioneer work in the field objects the government having allocated solv towards civilian development.

The government, confronted by: number of uncertain factors, would well-advised to wait until next year be coming to a decision. In 1971 a @ mission will report to the government the prospects of civilian vertical tale

The importance that must be aust to the civilian wing of the industry underlined by the expectation if further employment gap in 1971 a

This recession will be caused being phase-out of a number of military

#### Rölner Stadt-Angelet

jects together with uncertainty aboute-The goal is for the industry to parorders and expenditure cuts expected ticipate in technically demanding an the MRCA, for instance.

This is unfortunate and the industrie understandably upset by the idea, man though it is taken by the fargar development programme as a whole.

Even so, there can be no denying the truth of Defence Minister Helmi Schmidt's rejoinder that the Ministry Defence does not exist to ensure emplment for an entire industry.

There will no doubt be discuss enough of the government's support for the establishment of two, at the most three, European concerns to comper with the American and Russian giants | The industry in this country is all interested, though of course it may not have the last word.

There are a number of indications that the view current in the Ministry of Economic Affairs is the correct on Either this country's aviation industry flourishes in international partnership a so the argument runs, it will hardly k worthy of the name. Uwe Engelbrecht

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 2 September 1978)



#### The main users of this reservation system, which according to manager Peter The world's most accurate clock H. Eberschweiler cost seventy million dollars to develop, are still businessmen but

The world's most accurate clock, a nuclear timeplece in Brunswick, loss to gains a mere second in 100,000 years. This precision has made possible a more accurate definition of the second: the length of time it takes cassium storil to oscilate 9,192,631,770 times.

# Welcome to the big time.

The world's first 747s are flying the world's most experienced airline. All the way to the U.S.A. from London or Frankfurt or Paris or Tokyo. And between Hawail and California. You're welcome to join in the fun on the plane where the big thing is comfort. With two alsles throughout. A double-deck section up front, complete wiff üpsteira lounge, that's in a First Clase by Itself. And three (count'em) living-room size Εσοροφήνε ections: Each with its own galley, movie system, and full complement. of heateness. And for all that, it won't cost a penny more than ordinary planes. Tell your.
Pan Am Travel Agent you want to fly the plane that's a ship, the ship that's a clerie (On the signification makes the coing great You lister a cling great You lister to be a cling great and great You lister to be a cling great and great you lister to be a cling great and great you lister to be a cling great and great you lister to be a cling great and great you lister to be a cling great and great you lister to be a cling great and great you list great yo

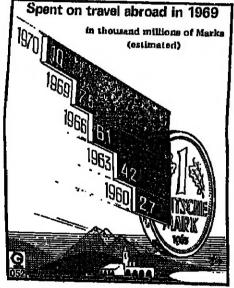
# Imaginative efforts to increase this country's tourist industry

H olidaymakers from the Federal Republic were by no means stingy this year, at least not those who took their holidays abroad. According to figures prepared by the Bayerische Vereinsbank money spent on holidays abroad was 25 per cent more than in the previous year, approximately 10 thousand million Marks

This gives a sort of 'tourist deficit because foreign tourists visiting this country only brought with them approximately four thousand million Marks. But this 'deficit' is not a cause of alarm.

Like other major industrial countries such as the United States, we have learned in the course of the past ten years that the balance between travellers who bring money in and the recipient country's payments out is passive during a travel boom, and that this balance does nothing but grow greater.

However, a by-product of this situation is that countries who take in the Marks that tourists from this country spend on their holidays abroad enable the receiving



Mertz, formerly head of building programmes in this country became respon-Holidavmakers are taking vast sums out sible for the building programme that has been planned for the 1972 Olympics to of the country to pay for their pleasures. The flow of cash abroad has been be held in Munich. increasing steadily and will reach an all time record in 1970 when it is expected that ten thousand million Marks will flow

country to buy more of this country's products and manufactures.

Nevertheless we cannot look upon this tourist imbalance without concern.

This country has already made a formidable start in the race to attract tourists and offer favourable tourist facillities. And this start has been made in the country where the tourist trade is most competitive - America.

A 96-page brochure, hot off the presses, has been sent to America for distribution, and it is hoped that it will next year do much to attract American tourists in only to visit Romantic Germany' but also come to discover the modern aspects of this country, not only to come a stay at a farm in Holstein and enjoy rustic pleasures but also to visit upper Bayarla and taste the exhilaration of fresh mountain air.

For the first time in America the Federal Republic central tourist office (DZF) has sent out direct sales publicity with this brochure, entitled 'Sales Guide to Germany'. This guide is not full of the usual coloured pictures showing romantic views of Rothenburg ob der Tauber or bikini-clad German girls romping along the Rhine, but a hard-selling manual for American travel agents trying to attract tourist business to this country.



From this brochure a lesson has been learned rather late, bur nevertheless learnd. Tourist advertising does not have to be full of pretty pictures and disfigured with text. The brochure is best devised to serve the interests of the country s image. American travel agents and tourists alike favour Information that is clear and precise, and particularly Americans who

group together for 'package tours'.
They like to have all-inclusive trips along the Rhine, a tourist attraction that comes at the top of the list of attractions this country has to offer, according to the Federal Republic central tourist office. They like to have concise details of opportunities to visit the royal castles of southern Germany (the second most popular tourist attraction) and the Alps.

As the Sales Guide is the first attempt to tackle the American tourist market with any degree of intensity, it has been most essential that material provided should be something different. Whereas before information was rather vague there is now an accent on routes and costs in dollars and Marks. Complicated Jayouts and typographical tricks have been eschewed in the Guide.

"The increasing competition in the tourist business calls for new lines of advertising," a spokesman for the Federal Republic central tourist office said, Efforts in North America are to be re-constructed, New York is to be made the centre for information, sales efforts and public relations.

Obviously you are tired of life, his friends said when in June 1969 Carl

Most European countries concentrate their tourist efforts on the American market. Many developing countries use dollars earned from tourism to build up their economic infrastructure.

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

Most of the countries in the sun of Europe have inexpensive prices to offer as a tourist attraction and they have had an image of a major tourist attraction for some time.

This country's tourist excutives have for some time been trying to put over the idea that the Federal Republic is a country with thousands of possibilities. This policy has obviously been successful with the Americans.

In 1969 as many as 1.3 million Americans visited this country, a 17 per cent increase on the previous year's figure. They lead the statistics for overnight stays in this country. But this country only comes third as their most favoured holiday country in Europe.

The new wind that has blown through the offices of the Federal Republic's central tourist office began when Gunther Spazier, from the Hesse Federal State government, took over the leadership of this organisation. He brought with him new ideas, he introduced market analyses and new approaches to the market.

He gave this country a refurbished image and put efforts on the optimistic rails they are now travelling along.

Hoteliers and travel agents have been most aware that in the last few years tourism to this country has changed and that much red tape that used to encumber efforts has been cut.

One campaign mounted by the Federal Republic central tourist office, entitled "The Good Neighbour Campaign" suc-

the euphoria of the Olympic building programme it is often forgotten that the

construction costs over the last three years have increased by 800 million

Marks, according to recent estimates. The

total cost is now 1.15 thousand million

The figure of 400 million Marks that was bandled about in 1966 convinced no

one. Present estimates of the costs of the

Games are 1.5 thousand million Marks,

although pessimistic voices claim that the

total cost will be in the region of 1.7

in the main by the sale of tickets, 85 per

cent, and the residue will come from the

sale of television rights (ABC of America alone are paying 54 million Marks) the

Olympics' lottery, advertising concessions

and various other subsidiary sources. The

tax payer, of course, will also make a

An important source of income for the

The cost of the Olympics will be borne

thousand million Marks.

plus This diagram shows that Italy and in earn most from the holiday trade, to tourist income is balanced againstid a far as his international career is that go out of the country for his purposes. America and the Federals

Spent by holiday -

from the Federal

cessfully attracted to this coustn't year over a million Dutch visitorica statistical increase of overnight styli more than two million.

public are clearly in the red in this go

The problem that the DZF has had face, a problem that confronts most have a llowing himself to be divested of the organisations dealing with tourism he Federal Order of Merit he had just been a lack of funds. But the DZF by teen awarded (it would only have got in heary able to represent the property of visions have been made in the goz played against Hungary for his seventy-ment's medium-term financial planning second and last cap. provide funds for this tourist promet

A spokesman for the Federal Republication of central tourist office said: "Now well now able to offer tourist attractions this country of adventure with consider able more freedom than before."

# Rumpus at the Olympics - but now all runs smoothly

Carl Mertz is now being photographed on lawns of sprouting grass, and there is something to be read into the green lawns on which he is standing — they are sprouting six weeks before schedule

Carl Mertz muttered to himself that the schedule had been broken two years before the opening of the 20th Olympic Games. And not only the grass is ahead of

Topping off ceremonies (in the Federal Republic celebrated when the shell of a building is ready) for the stadium, the large sports hall, the swimming baths and the central sport complex were celebrated recently two months before planned. Construction will be completed it is now supposed on 31 December 1971,

The race with time in Munich to get the Oberwiesen site ready did not start off too optimistically. When the International Olympics Committee officially informed Munich's Mayor, Dr Hans-Joschim Vogel, on 25 April 1965, that it had been decided to hold the 1972 Games in Munich the Oberwiesen site was still being used by weekend pilots flying

Before the first sod was turned inter-nal disagreements blew up among the official bodies involved. The heads of the organising committee and building programme were relieved of their jobs and lawyer Herbert Junze, brought in from Olympics organisation is the use of Olympic themes on such articles as track

tary-general soon after taking over the appointment.

But Herbert Kunze stayed in his job

souvenirs. Advertisements for the the direction of the opposing goal.

Maybe this kick should be named after the control of the opposing goal. advertisements for alcoholic drinks and him, as is the practice in ice skating. "And now Beckenbauer tries and the practice in ice skating."

Of Munich, Dr Vogel, has for some time been seen on a first page. ment and liked it so much that he married the head of a Munich firm of interior decorators.

Carl Mertz has adopted as his motto been seen on official occasions wearing! for the Olympics "Let's concentrate ' and tie bearing the Olympics motif. with that goes a concept of architectural splendour and rustic beauty. But in all

The Olympics press officer, bender Hans Klein, 39, who once worked in & diplomatic service, always exudes at the of optimism. Herbert Kunze says: The roughest patches lie behind us now W no longer have any planning problems. Our problems are now all concentrated

on being ready for the great day."
In a way the "little Olympi already begun because building works from 23 nations, Ghana, India, Kenya Pakistan, Sweden, Senegal and Taiwaa already busy there.

Two years from now the opening of the

Olympics, then, will be only annount by television, radio and the press and no

Technicians put a wet towel enthusiasm of animal lovers when week, after the first pylon had bed erected that would support the tent roof they said that the flight of down that had been planned on the opening day would have to be cancelled. The day would have to be cancelled. reasons for this prohibition were the they feared the birds' droppings would cause annoyance to the spectators below

with a soaring flight of peace doves. (VORWÄRTS, 3 September 1970)

# Uwe Seeler has played his last international

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

NATION HONOURS HIM WITH THE ORDER OF MERIT

n extraordinary sportsman made the A football international between this country and Hungary in Nurenberg on september an out-of-the-ordinary event. he Seeler broke his last record and took in final bow as an international player. it was the 33-year-old Hamburg for-

vad's seventy-second cap, a number unqualled by any of the 591 footballers who have played for their country since 1908 one cap more than Paul Janes of Diseldorf, who netted 71 caps in the hed of international encounters bepeen 1932 and 1942.

Uwe Seeler has decided to call it a day

### The terraces will no longer echo with Uwe! Uwe!

been able to report recently that is his way on the football field) Uwe Seeler

Everyone will miss him. His team-mates agency. By 1973 the allocation! will miss their captain of old. The fans on advertising for the tourist office will the terraces will miss him because, apart increased over the present figure by the pales from Libuda, there is hardly a same on the team-list that is so suited for

longer need to make advertising effort istathort of a number of epithets coined as until now, with limited dash We so lescribe his feats. He was often



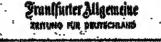
described as the tank tearing a gap in the enemy lines, or to use a more peaceful comparison, the engine that will not be braked, the locomotive and the steam-

His headers were praised in lyrical

Sports doctors will miss his spring joints and the thought they used to devote to the relationship between his body weight and the height be could

Newspaper editors will miss him because his name was so short. They will be along time waiting for another man with answer so short as to fit into any headline without difficulty.

This country's honours list is unimaghative. In England he would have been talented. It would now be Sir Uwe and Lady Seeler.



concerned in order not to have business, and international considerations

At his age he has to keep one eye on the future and Seeler feels that this future is his career as a sportswear dealer. He plans to continue playing for his

club but intends to incorporate in his new contract at the beginning of next season a clause enabling him to retire altogether whenever he wants to.

This country's football idol has never been prone to vanity but he is sufficiently aware of his worth to be determined never to be laughed off the field as an old

In the sporting hall of fame Uwe Seeler will continue for years and maybe decades to come to rank alongside former world heavyweight boxing champion Max Schmeling, who is 65 this month.

The two men have much in common Both gave of their best in their respective sports, both were fighters worthy of emulation and neither have ever been mixed up in scandals.

Both had international star qualities without the slightest trace of the whims and fancies of a star.

ot three weeks before his death

Jochen Rindt told our corres-

pondent that he had to drive like a

computer, which was no doubt intended

to convey the impression that he drove

as faultlessly as a computer could be expected to. "Ace drivers make no mistakes," he said, "the risk is that of a

Self-assured though the words may

sound they were a matter of course

coming from the lips of 28-year-old Austrian grand prix driver Jochen Rindt.

His death at Monza after a campaign

technical hitch."

Uwe Seeler is a model citizen and husband and father and lives with his wife and three daughters in a bungalow earned on the strength of his ability, by the sweat of his brow and by virtue of loyalty to his club, Hamburg Sport-Verein.

Seeler might have been a millionaire in Italy ten years ago but ex-national trainer Sepp Herberger smoothed his professional path in this country and Uwe, a Hamburger born and bred, was more than happy to stay in his home town.

In the comings and goings of foot-ballers today Uwe Seeler is a fixed star. He is as much part of Hamburgs as the Alster lake in the centre of the city and the Michel, a church tower that is one of the first landmarks seen by sailors as they come up the Elbe.

#### True national team man

Yet he is equally part and parcel of the national team. Now that he has retired to become Hon. Captain alongside Fritz Walter, captain of the 1954 World Cup winning team in Berne, cries of "Uwe, Uwe!" from the terraces will doubtless continue without him

First heard at the 1958 World Cup in Sweden, then in Chile, England and Mexico, the war cry that has accompanied



this country on its road to international success will continue to echo round the grounds when the crowd wants the team to give of its all.

Uwe Seeler is the embodiment of football, a centre-forward with a sure instinct for a goal and the determination to score them - hundreds of them, and many without parallel.

In Uwe Seeler the national team has also lost a captain whose hard work was exemplary in Mexico as in years gone by, a man who could be difficult because he continually demanded more of his teammates but at the same time a man who was always ready to give of his own best.

> Karl-Heinz Cammann (Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 9 Septembor 1970)

### Greater safety measures for racing drivers should be imposed

designed to boost racing safety raises the safety seem deliberately to have been question as to whether motor racing should be allowed to continue as it is at

Technical hitch, to use Rindt s term, is too general an expression. How can they fall to occur when every surplus ounce is trimmed off Formula 1 cars and lightweight construction taken to extremes?

It is not yet clear whether a wheel worked loose or his brakes blocked. The very least that can be expected of racing car designers is that they are capable of designing wheels that stay on the axle and electronic devices exist that automatically prevent brakes from blocking should the driver put his foot down on the brake pedal too hard.

In neither instance can Rindt himself be blamed. Since the first deaths on the racetrack the sterotype excuse for gory occasions such as these has been that racing benefits automobile construction

The opposite seems here to have been the case. Inventions that increase road

Jochen Rindt, the golden boy of racing

ignored because they would have in-creased the Formula 1's weight by an ounce or two. The customary excuses

could not sound more absurd. There is little point in wondering whether motor racing should be banned. Meetings will continue to be held and participants will continue to die a racer's death. The question is: must they die because of dubious construction?

When tyres grew continually thinner and kept on bursting at major meetings manufacturers agreed on a minimum thickness. It is far more difficult to reach agreement on design features but an attempt ought nonetheless to be made to draw up minimum safety requirements.

If manufacturers themselves fail to grasp the initiative the authorities should take a hand and force them to act by threatening to ban meetings. Provided no one equals the world

championship points he had notched up prior to his death (and no one is likely to) next season's reigning world champion will be a corpse. There is be more macabre. Hermann Laupsien

(Handelsblatt, 8 September 1970)

